

Mystery and Romance in U. S. Big Cargo Service Told by Daniels

By Josephus Daniels
Former Secretary of the Navy—
1913 to 1921

Mystery has always attached itself to the sea, and romance to the lives of those who go down to the sea in ships.

This article is to deal with what was, in a way, a prosaic branch of the service, but it will tell of both mystery and romance.

The initials "N. O. T. S." may not be as familiar to the landman reader as some others which were in frequent use during the war; but every sailor knew them and knew them well—not only the sailors of our own country, but all other countries having ships on the Atlantic in 1918.

"N. O. T. S." stood for the largest cargo fleet on earth operating under a single management—the naval overseas transportation service.

On Jan. 1, 1918, it did not have even a paper existence; on Jan. 9, it was formally organized and named; by July it comprised 198 vessels, and when the armistice came in November its fleet consisted of 490 assigned ships, of which 378 were in actual operation and the rest in course of construction or preparing to go into commission. Its total maximum tonnage was 3,800,000 deadweight.

35,000 Men in Service

This was a development of the navy's work which got less attention than its magnitude and importance merited. It was one of the biggest things we did, and among the chief reasons why we had to raise and train such an enormous personnel. There were some five thousand officers and thirty thousand men in this service.

Had the war continued through 1918, according to our estimates we would have required at least 20,000 officers and 200,000 men for this branch of the service alone. The shipping board schedule for 1918-19 contemplates the delivery of 1,942 vessels, the large majority of which would have been put into war service and manned by the navy.

N. O. T. S. was "the ferry to France," carrying millions of tons of munitions, guns, food, fuel, supplies, material to our army and naval forces abroad. Five tons of supplies a year were required for each soldier.

But I am not going to burden you with statistics. The story of what this prosaic ferry service meant to the men engaged in it may be best told by giving you the "log" of one ship—a typical ship and a typical experience in the N. O. T. S.

The name George G. Henry—prosaic, matter-of-fact name—had made seven round trips to France, averaging sixty-seven days to the trip, which allows for loading and unloading—a fine record for a cargo steamer.

Tackles a U-Boat

She was on her eighth trip and far out at sea, alone, footing her way under full speed, when she sighted a U-boat about 5,000 yards distant. This was at 8:18 in the morning of Sept. 29, 1918.

"Full left wheel" was ordered. "General quarters" was rung. The forward gun went quickly into action and the after gun followed quickly. Then the submarine opened fire. Some shots fell short, others went over the Henry. The latter's shells were dropping in pretty lively fashion around the "sub," and presently it withdrew beyond range but kept in pursuit.

For two hours it followed, firing an occasional shot, but giving small chance to the Henry.

Then it scored a hit—a real hit. A six-inch shell struck the Henry, piercing the after deck. It plunged diagonally downward, breaking the exhaust pipe of the steering gear and exploding against a magazine filled with powder and shells.

Ship Soons in Flames

The ammunition exploded, spreading destruction. The whole after part of the ship was soon in flames. The after gun, the one bearing on the enemy, was for the time being useless.

The crew turned to fighting the fire, smoke bombs were exploded, and a dense smoke screen overhung the stern.

Thinking he had crippled the ship, the U-boat sailed past the weather end of the smoke screen, redoubting his fire, using strapping and solid shot. Though the vessel was not hit again, the strapping exploding over it descended in a rain on the decks and fourteen men of the crew were struck by flying fragments.

By steering the vessel obliquely the Henry brought its forward gun to bear, but the "sub" ran out of range. At 10:15, the fire having been got under control, two shells were fired from the after gun, both striking extremely close to, if not hitting, the enemy. Clouds of yellowish smoke rose from the submarine, which ten minutes later ceased firing and soon submerged.

The smoke was dense and the distance so great that the Henry's gunners could not tell positively whether they had hit the U-boat, but they were confident it had been damaged, as otherwise it would not have submerged and given up the fight.

The enemy disposed of, the Henry proceeded on its way, running with all lights out, according to instructions.

Sinks American Ship

Plunging along in the darkness, five days after its encounter with the submarine, the Henry was meeting the American coast. An out-

bound convoy, shrouded in darkness was proceeding from New York. It was midnight, pitch dark, and before either the group going east or the single ship sailing west knew of the other's presence, the Henry ran into the convoy. In a moment, before there was time even to switch on running lights to keep clear of the convoy vessels, the Henry crashed into the Herman Frasch. The Frasch was struck a terrific blow, the Henry cutting into her well below the water line. She had received a mortal wound, and sank in a few minutes right under the bow of the Henry.

Three days afterward, on the other side of the ocean, the steamship American collided with the Westgate, sending the Westgate to the bottom.

Sailors have a superstition that "luck runs in streaks," and it does seem so. For, with the hundreds of N. O. T. S. vessels running back and forth, only four were sunk by collision, and two of these accidents occurred within three days of each other.

Only Eighteen Vessels Lost

As a matter of fact, of the 450 vessels actually sailing for the N. O. T. S., only eighteen were lost—eight sunk by torpedoes or German mines, four from collisions and six from other accidents such as fire or stranding.

One of these cases was the most mysterious thing that happened during the war—the disappearance of the Cyclops, carrying a cargo of manganese was bound for Baltimore. She was proceeding steadily, with no indication of any doubt as to her seaworthiness. She reported having some trouble with one of her engines, but her captain felt confident that he could easily reach port, though using one engine would somewhat reduce his speed. On March 4, 1918, she put into Barbados, British West Indies to take aboard coal for the rest of her voyage. While at that place there was no indication of anything unusual, and among officers, crew and passengers there seemed to be no apprehension or forebodings of trouble or disaster. After coaling she sailed away. Many persons saw her sail; other vessels hailed her as she passed out to sea.

Last Sighting of the Cyclops

After that no one ever saw her again, or heard one word or ever found any trace of her. Almost invariably, when a vessel is sunk, bodies of the drowned are found, and a mass of floating wreckage. But never a soul of all those on the big 19,000-ton ship, never a stick of wreckage or one thing from the lost ship was ever discovered.

Two hundred and ninety-three perished when the Cyclops went down. In addition to her officers and crew she was bringing north some fifty-one enlisted men who had been serving on United States vessels in South American waters as well as a few civilians returning from Brazil, among them Maurice Gottschalk, United States consul at Rio de Janeiro.

What happened to her? There were many theories, most of them wild and untenable; none that seemed to fit the case thoroughly. Many people jumped to the conclusion that she was sunk by a submarine, but, so far as known, there was no submarine anywhere near that region. Others, seizing upon the fact that her commanding officer, Lieutenant-Commander G. W. Worley, was a native of Germany and that a number of the crew had German names, thought the captain and crew had turned traitors and taken the ship to Germany. Lieutenant Worley had come to America as a boy, he had been employed for nearly twenty years with no evidence of disloyalty. But this belief among some outside the navy that the ship had been taken to Germany persisted until the armistice, when there was undeniable proof that no such vessel had been captured, turned over or sighted, and the Germans knew no more about her fate than we did.

Think Ship Turned Turtle

The only theory that seems tenable is that the Cyclops was caught in some sudden West Indian hurricane; that her cargo shifted, listing the vessel, which turned turtle and went down. This is the only way in which the absence of wreckage can be accounted for. Our colliers of this type have high steel beams like cranes, with chains of buckets to load and unload coal. If she went down bottom-side up, these huge steel fingers might have pinned nothing to float to the surface. That is what seems most probable. But, like everything else connected with the case, it is all conjecture.

"Fate unknown," is the inscription beside the name of the Cyclops on the navy list. The waves that sweep over where she lies conceal the secret. Her fate will probably remain a mystery until that Last Day when the waters are rolled back and the sea gives up its dead.

(Another article by former Secretary Daniels will be printed next week.)

For Sale for \$1,000

By R. RAY BAKER.

(© 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

It was no great surprise to be turned down by Christine Wenslow, but it was a bitter disappointment.

Frankly Casper Hopkins had admitted repeatedly to himself that there was no reason why the most beautiful girl in Waterford should look on him with favor. There were handsome suitors who hovered about her threshold, and when the good looks had been distributed Casper must have been absent, for he was a very plain-looking young man. There were athletes who aspired to her hand, and in physical dimensions and strength, Casper made a poor showing, for he was a rather runty-looking specimen of manhood. There were rich men's sons who wooed the fair maiden, and here again Casper did not shine, for his future was wrapped up in a shoe store in which he expected to buy an interest some time soon.

But he had hoped against hope, and now his heart was broken. Having received the fatal answer, he turned from Christine and slowly, with eyes downcast, approached the door of her home, which he vowed he never would darken again once he stepped out into the dark world.

"Casper,"

her voice arrested him as he was turning the knob.

Christine sat on a davenport, in a

dejected posture, looking at him with lack-luster eyes.

"Will you come here, Casper?" she said. "I will explain some things to you. I intended keeping it from you, but I feel it is due you. You have been very nice to me."

He sat on the davenport beside her.

"I will not mince words," she told him, speaking rapidly. "The fact is, Casper, I am about to offer myself for sale."

"You—you—" Casper stuttered, unable to believe his ears.

"I am about to offer myself for sale," she repeated. "Casper, I do not wish to appear conceited, but there are several young men who wish me to marry them, and I shall accept one—for one thousand dollars cash. I need the money. Father, you know, is in the hospital, and the only thing that will save his life is an operation that will cost the amount I have mentioned. It will not be the first time such a plan has been used. I read in the newspapers recently about a New York girl who made a similar offer, with a similar purpose in view, and that gave me the idea. The only assets we have are some worthless mining stock, this home which father has always lived in, and—and me. I am going to sell myself. Goodbye."

Casper went out, walking in a trance of misery. It was Sunday, and his services were not required at the shoe store where he was employed; so he set out for a long walk in the woods. He scarcely knew where he wandered, his thoughts were so busy. His dream was shattered, his heart broken, and he cared little what happened. To think of the girl he worshiped becoming the bride of a man she did not love—for one thousand dollars!

By the time Casper had walked three hours there was a different light in his eyes, expressive of a combination of determination and desperation.

With hurried steps he made his way to the house where he roomed and boarded. From a drawer of his dresser he brought a bank book, which he opened. Seated on the edge of the bed, he stared at an array of figures, smiling grimly.

"She's going to sell herself for a thousand dollars," he mused. "Very well, I will buy her myself. I love her and I have just as much right to her as any of those rich men."

Tears threatened in Casper's eyes. He had taken him three years to save that thousand, and a great deal of pinching and scraping. He had in mind the purchase of an interest in the shoe store where he worked, and he had put off asking Christine to marry him until he had accumulated the necessary amount to go into business. Now, if he married Christine according to her own terms, it would mean starting all over again. But Casper's mind was made up. He wanted Christine, even if he had to buy her.

But Casper felt he would be unequal to the task of appearing in person to bid for Christine. So the next morning, before he went to work, he penned a brief note. He carried this to work with him, and when the bank was opened he drew out his funds and immediately transferred them to a checking account. Then he wrote a check for a thousand dollars and inclosed it with the note. He had exactly \$75 left to his credit in the bank.

With a peculiar feeling, something like guilt, Casper dropped the note in a mail box and returned to his labors. That very night he received an answer from Christine, and in the envelope with the short epistle was his check.

"Dear Casper," ran the missive. "I am returning your check for I cannot accept your offer. You must see that it is impossible for me to marry you. We never could be happy after such an arrangement. A man could not love a wife he bought, and she would be miserable. I do not expect to be happy, but there is no reason why you

should share my misery. Besides, you need the money. I will not let you sacrifice yourself this way. It will have to be some one else."

At first Casper felt angry but, this feeling did not last. Instead of the look of determination and desperation that had been shining from his eyes, there gradually appeared a light of mingled resignation and self-sacrifice. That night he mailed another note to Christine, along with the check. The note said:

"You are right, Christine. We would not be happy. But there is another way out for you. I am sending the check again, and it is not to be considered as your purchase price. I am lending you the money, and you may pay it back whenever you are able. Thus, you will not have to marry under the circumstances you have decided upon. I have no hope of ever making you my wife, but I can at least manifest my love in a material way by financing your father's operation."

Casper heard nothing from Christine for several days. Then, one morning, she called him on the telephone.

"Casper," she said, "I have changed my mind. If you will come up this evening I will accept your offer."

Wonderingly, undecided whether to be happy or disappointed, Casper called on Christine that evening. He loved Christine as much as ever, but he questioned whether such a commercial transaction could turn out well. He accepted her theory in that respect, and had resigned himself to what appeared the inevitable.

Christine met him with sparkling eyes and cheeks aglow.

"Sit down, Casper," she said, "and I will make an explanation somewhat different from the other one you listened to here."

"To be frank, I was angry when I first received your check. I had considered your love for me too deep to yield to such a business-like proposition. However, when I thought it over I was able to get your viewpoint, and to see that you felt you were being cheated. Even then, though, I could not accept you—for a very good reason. Rather I would have married any one else; so I returned your check."

"When you sent it again I felt different. I realized that you were simply trying to save me, and I can tell you I certainly admired the spirit you displayed. But it put me in a quandary. I could not accept the money even as a loan, for there was no prospect that I ever could repay you, but I decided to keep the check this time—until I could think it over further."

She unfolded a paper she had been secreting in the palm of a hand and presented it to him. It was his check for a thousand dollars.

"I am returning it again, Casper, because I do not need it. Providence has taken a hand in my behalf. Over night the mining stock which I hold trebled in value, due to the discovery of a rich vein close to it, and this morning I disposed of it for fifteen hundred dollars."

"But I thought," said Casper, "that you said you would accept my offer."

"So I do," she smiled. "I accept your offer of marriage, but without any money involved. Casper, I have loved you all along, and it was as hard to give you up as it was for you to abandon the idea of having me, Casper. I am yours—but I am not for sale."

NO LONGER FEAR THE YEARS

Women as a Class Are Now Putting the Age-Old, Silly Conventions Behind Them.

Perhaps women who are not at all sensitive about their age are still in a minority. But their number is growing. In almost any gathering where women chatter pleasantly and with some intimacy about things which interest them you find at least one woman who cheerfully admits that she is not thirty-five, but forty-five, or that it is a very long time since she was thirty.

One of the tragic conventions which have helped to wreck women's lives is this stupid tradition that at any given age a woman gets old. Years ago most women celebrated their thirtieth birthdays with a sense of depression. With greater common sense, women at last began to see that even after thirty they might enjoy life, and that the games and amusements and joys which are possible at twenty are no less possible at forty.

Today there lingers this ancient superstition that if you have reached a certain age you must not admit the fact. But it will not endure long. Now that we hear of a woman of ninety playing really remarkable golf, of women past fifty handing themselves together in cheery fashion as golfing veterans, of women of every and any age enjoying life, it will become unfashionable to conceal woman's age.—London Mail

Canadian Trees for Egypt.

Egypt has just placed one of the largest orders for manufactured lumber ever secured by British Columbia. Cablegrams have been received by Vancouver banks confirming the purchase of 24,000,000 feet of railway ties which was placed by an Alexandria firm, acting as agent for the government of Egypt. One-third of the order will be rushed forward by two special steamers of the Canadian government.

She Was Sensitive.

"How did Miss Thynne happen to leave your organization?"

"Why, last winter we girls went on strike and when we asked Miss Thynne to act as a picket she—er—took a fence, so to speak."—Boston Transcript.

Number Ten is the Best Blood Purifier made.

A Fifty-cent bottle contains a two-months treatment and spring is the best time to use it.

Ed. D. Heckerman
The Druggist Bedford, Pa.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY—

By Making Your Old Clothing Serviceable

FOOTER'S-CLEANERS & DYERS

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We are doing it for thousands of others—why not for you? We believe a trial will convince you.

EAGLE "MIKADO" Pencil No. 174

For Sale at your Dealer Made in five grades
ASK FOR THE YELLOW PENCIL WITH THE RED BAND
EAGLE PENCIL COMPANY, NEW YORK

CHARTER NOTICE

In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, Pennsylvania.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the said court on Monday, January 23, A. D. 1922, at ten o'clock a. m. under the corporation Act of A. D. 1874 and the supplements thereto, by M. A. Dively, B. F. Dively, George B. Weyant, Isaac Knisely, John C. Burkett, Levi H. Walter, Henri Corl and J. A. Finnegan for the charter of an intended corporation to be called Greenfield Reformed Church Cemetery Association, the character and object of which is for the purpose of the support and the public Worship of Almighty God and Teachings of the Holy Scriptures according to the faith, doctrine, discipline and usage of the Reformed Church of the United States of America, near Queen Station in the township of Kimmell, county of Bedford and state of Pennsylvania, and in the surrounding territory, by acquiring, owning, improving and operating the same for such purpose, and for the collateral purpose of maintaining a public cemetery and burial ground near Queen Station, said township and county, by acquiring lands suitable for said purposes and selling lots for burial purposes and maintaining and improving a public cemetery for burial purposes, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges conferred by the said Act and its supplements.

Simon H. Sell,
Solicitor.

Dec. 23—Jan. 6

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Solomon Diehl, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration having been granted the undersigned upon the estate of Solomon Diehl late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

S. C. Diehl,

Administrator.

New Buena Vista, Pa.

John N. Minnich,

Attorney.

Dec. 23—Jan. 27.

ELECTION NOTICE

Members of the Friend's Cove Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby called to meet in their office at Charlesville on Tuesday, January 10, 1922 at 9 a. m. for the purpose of nominating and electing officers for the ensuing year.

D. H. Whetstone,
Sec'y.

Dec. 23 Jan. 6.

CHICHESTER'S PILLS

THE DIAMOND BRAND
Indistinct Ask your Druggist for Chichester's Diamond Brand Pills in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with Blue Ribbon. Take no other. Buy of your Druggist. Ask for CHICHESTER'S DIAMOND BRAND PILLS, for 25 years known, tested, safe, always reliable.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

SECURE STOCK FOR BREEDING

Fowls Should Be Accustomed to New Quarters Before Season Opens in Spring.

Unless it has already been done, stock needed for breeding this season should be bought immediately because the supply is rapidly growing less and also for the reason that the birds should be changed and accustomed to their new quarters before actual breeding begins.

DID PAIN DISTURB YOUR SLEEP?

THE pain and torture of rheumatism can be quickly relieved by an application of Sloan's Liniment. It brings warmth, ease and comfort and lets you sleep soundly. Always have a bottle handy and apply when you feel the first twinge. It penetrates without rubbing. It's splendid to take the pain out of tired, aching muscles, sprains and strains, stiff joints, and lame backs. For forty years pain's enemy. Ask your neighbor.

At all druggists—35c, 70c, \$1.40.

Sloan's Liniment (Pain's Enemy)

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Specialist in chronic diseases.

I make study and treatment of any kind of disease the family Doctor is not curing. Tell me your trouble and I'll tell you what is your disease and what can be done for it. I'll send blank and specimen case. Give me your name.

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

HELP THE KIDNEYS

Bedford Readers Are Learning The Way.

It's the little kidney ills—The lame, weak or aching back—The unnoticed urinary disorders—That may lead to dropsy and Bright's disease.

When the kidneys are weak, Help them with Doan's Kidney Pills. A remedy especially for weak kidneys.

Doan's have been used in kidney troubles for 50 years.

Endorsed by 50,000 people—endorsed at home.

Proof in a Bedford citizen's statement.

Mrs. S. Delancy, W. Penn St., says: "When I have any trouble with my kidneys I have used Doan's Kidney Pills and they have relieved me. I have had severe pains in my back and head. I got so dizzy that the room seemed to be going around. At such times one box of Doan's has driven the trouble away and I consider them a wonderful remedy for kidney complaint."

Price 60c at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Delancy had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y.

Buy the Extra Ply Here's Why

You get 25 to 35% Actual Overstrength in a Mullinger Extra Ply Tire. Danger of stone bruise or blow-outs is reduced to a minimum. Mullinger Extra Ply Tires are Hand Made of Super-Vitalized, White Rubber—have the Vacuum tread and are

GUARANTEED 8000 MILES

Our representative will tell you the saving you make in buying Mullinger Tires. Also ask about Mullinger Special Tires, a quality tire at a Popular Price.

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Register's Notices.

The following Administrators', Executors' and Guardians' Accounts have been filed in the Register's Office for confirmation in the Orphan's Court of Bedford County on Monday January 16, 1922.

1. The First and Final Account of Josephine C. Nycum, Administratrix of the Estate of Henry C. Nycum, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

2. The First and Final Account of Belva M. Hurley, Administratrix of the Estate of John A. Hurley, late of Harrison Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

3. The First and Final Account of E. E. Zinn, one of the Executors of the Estate of Emma E. Stalley, late of Everett Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

4. The Account of E. M. Pennell, Esq., Executor of the last Will and Testament of Reuben H. Holmes, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

5. The First Account of J. L. Zeth, and F. M. Zeth, Executors of the last Will and Testament of M. V. Zeth, late of Hopewell Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

6. The First and Final Account of Andrew J. Hillegass and George E. Hillegass, Administrators of the Estate of Henry Hillegass, late of Hyndman Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

7. The Account of J. H. Snoeberger, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Mary Waters, late of Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

8. The First and Final Account of William Ralph Dibert, Administrator and Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Charles H. Dibert, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

9. The First and Final Account of Harrison Ritchey, Administrator of the Estate of Rev. Samuel Ritchey, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

10. The First and Final Account of D. C. Reley, Administrator of the Estate of Theresa M. Fluke, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased and Trustee to sell decedent's Realty.

11. The First and Final Account of Lemon McDonald, Administrator of the Estate of Rachel McDonald, late of West St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

12. The First and Final Account of Elizabeth S. Frazier, Administratrix of the Estate of William H. Frazier, late of the Borough of Hyndman, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased and Trustee to sell decedent's Real Estate.

13. The Account of Edward Price, Esq. Price and James A. Heming, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Andrew J. Price, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

14. The First and Final Account of Gertrude S. Gensimore and Grace B. Linn, Executrices of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth Brumbaugh, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

15. The First and Final Account of J. Irvin Byres, Administrator of the Estate of William C. Quarry, late of Woodbury Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

16. The First and Final Account of Emma A. Neal, Administratrix of the Estate of John S. Neal, late of Bloomfield Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

17. The First and Final Account of S. S. Leach, Trustee to sell the Real Estate of Cora Leach, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased, post partition.

18. The First Account of M. H. Akers, Administrator of the Estate of George Albert Hanks, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

19. The First and Final Account of Charles B. Mowry, Warren K. Mowry and Austin H. Mowry, Executors of the last Will and Testament of William H. Mowry, late of Juniata Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

20. The First and Final Account of Stanley Wolf, Administrator of the Estate of William S. Berkheimer, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

21. The First and Final Account of Emory Beagle and Lottie Lingenfelter, Executors of the last Will and Testament of Elizabeth W. Beagle, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

22. The First and Final Account of William E. Bowser, Administrator of the Estate of Quitman Bowser, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

23. The Second Account of H. W. Cogan, Administrator of the Estate of Susan Heffner, late of Hopewell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, deceased.

24. The First and Final Account of Lorenzo I. Brown, Administrator of the Estate of Jacob D. Brown, late of Woodbury Borough, Bedford County, Penna., deceased.

25. The First and Final Account of Ella M. Stewart, Register.

Dec. 24, Jan. 13.

ACCOUNT IN COMMON PLEAS

The following account has been filed in the Prothonotary's office of Bedford County and will be presented to the Court for confirmation and allowance on Monday the 16th of January next.

The First and Final account of Robert C. Smith, Guardian and Trustee to sell the real estate of D. Barkley Daugherty of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa., an incompetent.

Cookroach Holds up Train.

A train on a Canadian railroad was held up for nearly half an hour owing to a cockroach having climbed into a telegraph instrument at a signal box.

Sheriff's Sale

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, and to me directed there will be executed in public sale, at the Court House in Bedford Borough, County of Bedford, and State of Pennsylvania, on Saturday the 14th day of January 1922 the following property, viz:

All the defendant's right, title and interest in all those five certain tracts, pieces or parcels of land more particularly described as follows:—

No. 1. A lot of ground situated, lying and being in Pleasantville Borough, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by G. H. Miller, on the East by alley, on the South by alley on the West by Public road, and having thereon erected a two-story frame eight room dwelling house and all necessary outbuildings.

No. 2. All the defendant's interest in the timber on the P. H. Pink tract of land situated in Broad Top and West Providence Townships, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by Charlotte Fry and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, on the East by Charlotte Fry, on the South by Charlotte Fry and Jesse Greenwalt, on the West by the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, containing 214 acres and 209 perches more or less.

No. 3. A tract of land situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by George Welsh, on the East by Millard Fickes, on the South by Valentine Stuffs heirs and L. S. Imler, on the West by Valentine Stuffs heirs and Bruce Morehead and L. S. Imler, containing 120 acres more or less, having thereon a four room bungalow dwelling house 31x16 feet, a stable 23x35 feet and outbuildings.

No. 4. All that defendant's interest in the timber on the Millard Fickes tract of timber land situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by George Welsh, on the East by other lands of Millard Fickes, and by Jacob Feather and Albert Feather, on the South by public road, on the West by A. Arthur Ickes, containing 100 acres more or less.

No. 5. All the defendant's interest in the timber on the Valentine Stuffs heirs land, situated in Kimmell Township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, bounded on the North by A. Arthur Ickes and others, on the East by Albert and Jacob Feathers and others, on the South by L. S. Imler, and on the West by L. S. Imler and Bruce Morehead, containing 64 acres and 64 perches more or less.

Terms: The price for which the property is sold must be paid at the time of sale or such other arrangements made as will be approved, otherwise the sale will be immediately put up and sold at the risk and at the expense of the person to whom it was first sold, who, in case of deficiency at such resale, shall make good the same, and in no instance will the deed be acknowledged unless the money is actually advanced to the sheriff. Purchasers who are lien creditors must secure a certified list of liens for the sheriff in order to apply the amount of bids or any part thereof on their liens.

Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of A. Arthur Ickes, Defendant.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. of said day.

J. M. Fink, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Pa.
Dec. 23, 1921.
Dec. 23—Jan. 14.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Quitman Bowser, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa. Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

William E. Bowser, Administrator,
Osterburg, Pa.

Frank E. Colvin, Attorney.
Dec. 23 Jan. 27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Moses Lippel, late of Bedford Borough, Bedford County, Pa. Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Henry Lippel, Administrator c. t. a.
Cumberland, Md.

George Points, Attorney.
Dec. 23 Jan. 27.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF George H. Oster, late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa. deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executor named in the last will and testament of George H. Oster late of Bedford Township, Bedford County, Pa., deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

J. Carl Oster, Executor.
Bedford, Pa. 1.
F. F. Madore, Attorney.
Dec. 9 Jan. 13

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Uriah Blackburn, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa. deceased.

Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned executor named in the last will and testament of Uriah Blackburn, late of East St. Clair Township, Bedford County, Pa. deceased, all persons having claims or demands against the estate of the said decedent are hereby notified to present the same without delay for payment, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same.

Albert E. Blackburn, M. D., Executor.
3813 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

George Points, Attorney.
Dec. 9 Jan. 13

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Margaret A. Beck, late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, Pa. deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

H. C. Miller, Administrator
Cumberland Valley, 1
B. F. Madore, Attorney.
Dec. 16 Jan. 27.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Margaret E. Diehl, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, Pa. deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Martin A. Diehl, Rt. 4 Bedford, Pa.
Elias A. Diehl, Lutzville, Pa.
Administrators.
Emory D. Claar, Attorney.
Dec. 9 Jan. 13

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

The undersigned administrator of the estate of Margaret A. Beck, late of Cumberland Valley Township, deceased, by virtue of the order and decree of the Orphan's Court of Bedford County will expose on Thursday, January 12, 1922, at 1.30 p. m. the following described real estate:

All that certain tract of land situated in the Township of Bedford, adjoining lands of C. C. Afoor, Richard Miller and Thomas Miller and having thereon erected a plank dwelling house and outbuildings.

Terms of sale: One half the purchase price at the time the property is struck off and the balance upon confirmation of the sale and delivery of the deed.

H. C. Miller, Administrator.
B. F. Madore, Attorney.
Dec. 23, Jan. 6.

BEATS ANYTHING HE'S EVER SEEN

Philadelphia Man Gains Twenty Pounds and Never Felt Better in Life.

"Three bottles of Tanlac have done more for me than all the other medicines I have taken put together," said William Bird, 1254 N. Sartin St., Philadelphia, Penna., designer of confectionery for Thomas Mills & Bros., Inc.

"Why, the medicine has actually built me up twenty pounds in weight and made a strong healthy man of me. For three years I suffered terribly with stomach trouble and could eat so little that it hardly gave me strength enough to keep going. Indigestion nearly worried the life out of me, and gas formed and pressed against my heart until I would almost smother at times. I had terrific headaches and dizzy spells, and I lost so much weight and strength that I felt weak and worn out all the time. I was so nervous I would shake like one with the palsy, and my sleep was so restless I just dreaded to see night come."

"Tanlac started helping me almost from the day I began taking it, and the medicine has put me in such fine health that I never felt better in my life than I do now. My appetite can't be beat, and I never feel a sign of indigestion or stomach trouble. The nervousness, headaches and dizziness are entirely gone. I sleep like a top at night, and am feeling fine right to my finger tips. Tanlac is the best medicine I ever heard of, and I believe it will help whoever tries it."

Advertisement.

for that COUGH! KEMP'S BALSAM

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

Advertisement.

PENNSYLVANIA BRIEFS

Orders have been given for preparation of the first map of Pennsylvania which will show natural features of interest as well as streams and mountains. The map has been prepared by the Department of Forestry following numerous surveys and will indicate locations of the various spots of interest belonging to the public, together with certain highway features. The department last year completed a revised map of state forestry reserves and the new map will be supplementary to it. On the map will be shown the state forests, now well along toward 1,250,000 acres; location of such state parks as Valley Forge and Washington's Crossing; the "monuments," as places of unusual natural features such as remarkable trees, formations, historic sites and the like are termed; tracts associated with state history not included in parks or "monuments," and a number of drives, which are part of the forest and highway systems.

County Detective Miraglia, with the state police assisting, raided the home of Jacob Yocubena, in Tamaqua, and found a large copper still and much incriminating evidence, but the owner was missing. They also raided Joseph Bobel's place, near East Mahanoy Junction, where they seized two copper stills, seven barrels of mash, five barrels of rye, much coloring material and other ingredients. Bobel was held under \$1000 bail here by Justice Heffner.

Miss Mathilda Kell was arraigned in police court in Pittsburgh, charged with the embezzlement of approximately \$4000 while serving as bookkeeper for a mercantile house. She was released on \$5000 bail after promising to assist her former employers in straightening out the books, and the case was continued until the audit had been completed. Miss Kell said her salary was not sufficient to supply her desire for books and music lessons, and declared she never had taken more than \$10 at one time.

Martin Appolo, aged 45, of Paxinos, a farmer, died at the Shamokin State Hospital from a compound fracture of the skull received when struck by a piece of iron from a broken fly-wheel. The farmer was cutting corn fodder when the wheel broke and a section of it hit him on the forehead.

Alex Gorski, of Ranshaw, was killed and John Coloski, of Kulpmont, may die as the result of being caught in an explosion of gas at the Greenough Colliery, at Mount Carmel. They were leaving their breast when one lighted a cigarette and fired the gas, which blew them 60 feet. Gorski died in the hospital.

Orders have been received by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, for thirty-four transformers, among the largest ever built, from the Daido Denrioku K. K., of Japan. Each of the transformers has a rating of 154,000 volts, the highest in commercial use, the Westinghouse officials said. They added that it would take eleven months to complete the order for the entire equipment, which will cost approximately \$2,000,000.

Judge Nevin Wanner, in York, gave Christmas presents in the form of releases from jail to Herbert S. Winzell, of Mount Wolf, sentenced to six months for operating a still and selling intoxicating liquors at his home; Ira Kundig, of Hallam, sentenced to six months for manufacturing intoxicating liquor, and Edward Wolf, of York, given six months as a partner of Kindig. All were placed on parole for their unexpired terms.

Not far from 3,000,000 young trees were distributed by the department of forestry last year, the distribution being the second largest of any year in the history of the department, the total being 2,962,089 young forest trees, distributed to 1901 owners of land. The chief varieties given away were white pine, Norway spruce, Scotch pine, Japanese larch, sugar maple, black locust and white ash. In 1922 more than 3,500,000 trees will be distributed, it is expected.

If an automobile dealer allows the use of his dealer's license by someone other than himself, he is liable for accidents which may happen while it is being so used, according to an opinion handed down in Pittsburgh by Judge McFarlane. Sustaining a verdict of \$21,750 in favor of Dr. J. B. Reed against Bennett Brothers, employers of the driver of a car which seriously injured Dr. Reed, Judge McFarlane pointed out that the employee had bought the car conditionally from his employers and had obtained the loan of the dealer's license plates while testing it. It was also pointed out that the employee had paid only an installment on the purchase price of the car, and Judge McFarlane held that title had not passed to him, as the sale was provisional. It was stated that the case would be taken to the supreme court.

Freeland citizens endowed a fund that will yield \$85 annual income to be given as prizes each year to Freeland high school students.

Oscar F. Weader, aged 61 years, blacksmith for many years at Shenandoah, was found dead in bed from heart trouble.

The Compensation board will hold its first hearing in 1922 in Pottsville, January 5.

Fifteen cases of chicken pox are guaranteed in the juvenile department of the Central Pennsylvania Old Fellows' Orphan's Home, near Shippensburg.

The bodies of Henry Cordes and his wife, each aged about 60, were found in their home in McKeesport. They last were seen about ten days ago, and at the request of neighbors, police forced an entrance into the house.

Quick work was done by burglars who broke into the home of Peter Yackine, saloonkeeper, at Beaver Meadow, and stole \$400 in \$10 and \$20 bills while Yackine, aroused by the noise they made in breaking open a door, was dressing to investigate the commotion. They were gone with the money by the time Yackine got downstairs.

Two thousand miners employed in the Highland 2 and Highland 6 collieries of the Jeddo-Highland Coal company, of Jeddo, biggest independent anthracite operators in the world, received a Christmas present in the form of an announcement from the company's offices that the terms of renewal of the leases with Philadelphia land owners have been essentially agreed upon and the possibility of suspension January 1 has been entirely dissipated.

After being mysteriously missing for nearly a year, Wesley Kauffman, a wealthy farmer, walked into his home and said he had come to spend Christmas. His wife nearly swooned with joy and they had a happy reunion. Kauffman attended the local curb market one day last summer, but never returned. Inquiry showed he had drawn all of his money from a Sunbury bank. He said he had been with a daughter, Mrs. Jacob Young, of Moline, Kan., but no explanation has been given of his disappearance.

The average population of the Blair county jail during the present year has been about 65 prisoners a day.

State Treasurer Snyder began sending out checks paying municipalities money due for firemen's relief funds under the 1920 series, the 1919 payments having been completed. The checks went to the first ten counties in alphabetical order and it is expected about \$700,000 will be paid within a short time.

Her clothing becoming ignited when she fell asleep beside a lit gas stove, Mrs. Minnie Weigle, of Lemoyne, near Harrisburg, was burned seriously. Doctors said the skin from three-fourths of the surface of her body had been burned off.

Baldwin's Eddystone plant near Chester will start on a contract in a few days to make shoes of all kinds for horses and mules. The concern has a large contract from England and already the men of the blacksmith shop have started to fashion dies that will stamp the shoes out of solid plates. It is the second time that England has come to the Eddystone plant for horse shoes.

Arthur L. Brown, alias Edward Edwards, claiming to be a Canadian, was arrested in Lancaster, charged with robbing animal traps belonging to fifteen persons in Cumberland County. The furs were shipped to New York.

When he slipped and fell into a vat of boiling water, Ferd Enslig, aged 40, of Northumberland, escaped death only because he remained on his feet. When fellow-workmen pulled him out both of his legs were parboiled, but doctors say he will recover.

John E. Hoyer, 69 years old, died of injuries inflicted when an automobile struck him, in Harrisburg. The driver hurried away after the accident, and the police have been unable to find any clue to his identity.

State police and Mercer county detectives are searching for four negroes who held up and robbed the general store of A. S. Gilger, at Hadley, near Mercer, escaping with \$250 in cash and some merchandise. According to Gilger, the bandits entered the store at closing time. They forced his daughter, Jessie, John Scheffer, a clerk, and Gilger to throw up their hands and go into a rear room, where they were tied up.

The municipalities of Pennsylvania cannot be held liable for the state tax on gasoline imposed by the act of 1921 upon all gasoline sold in this state, except for purposes of resale, where the fluid is bought for use of municipality owned vehicles such as fire engines, according to an opinion given to Auditor General Samuel S. Lewis by Deputy Attorney General George Ross Hull. The question was first raised by Judge Claude Reno, of Allentown, now a Lehigh county judge, and Mr. Hull holds that as the legislature expressed no intent to tax the state or any of its divisions, which it may do if it sees fit, the tax is not to be collected from municipalities. The opinion also holds that State College and the New Western State Hospital for the Insane are not to be taxed either on gasoline purchases for their motor vehicles because while they are administered under direction of boards, their property is owned by the state which maintains them. In the case of institutions occasionally receiving state aid the situation is different and they are liable for taxes.

A total of \$20,000 has been raised in a drive to liquidate the debt of \$60,000 against the Lewistown Hospital.

The Jeddo-Highland Coal company gave its 150 monthly men a month's salary as a bonus.

Each member of the Altoona Kiwanis Club will donate a ton of coal to the central bureau of charities for the poor of that city this winter.

Milton Fawc, a coal driver, died at the Hazleton State Hospital from injuries sustained from a runaway team.

The Mance Carpet company, of Bloomsburg, announced the distribution of a 7 per cent bonus to its 870 employees, totaling \$60,000.

Lea Schimidtman, 15 years of age, died of injuries which resulted from a fall from a tree while playing in a field near Shippensburg.

TOWN PESTS



The Loafer is just about our Worst Pest, for he has been Standing Around on our Streets for Years, Finding Fault with Everybody and Everything. He's done his Darndest to Block every Improvement Our Town has made, and when he quits Walking Around to save Funeral Expenses, he will be Missed, just like a Bolt!

LIVE STOCK

HIGHEST PRICES FOR SWINE

Especially Advantageous to Well-Farmer to Study Use of Well-Balanced Hog Ration.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Information secured by the bureau of markets, United States Department of Agriculture, indicates that southern hogs will command prices as high as those paid for hogs from the corn belt if they are properly fed and handled. Nearly 6,000 hogs from a single owner in Mississippi have been received at the National stock yards, Illinois, within the past few months and all were firm, finished porkers, which sold well in line with the best that could be found in other sections of the country. A representative of the bureau of markets made some inquiries into the manner in which these hogs were fed. He discovered that the same owner has discovered pens in Iowa as well as in Mississippi, and that he bought his young pigs and fed them a mixed grain ration in connection with corn and tankage. All the animals showed intensive feeding and weighed 250 pounds or over when they arrived at the market.

It would be especially advantageous to the southern farmer to study the use of the well-balanced grain rations and the complementary adaptation of peanuts and velvet beans, which can be grown so abundantly in that section.

Twelve carloads of hogs were received from a single Tennessee owner at the same stockyards. These animals were of a distinctly southern type, says the bureau of markets' representative.

A Good Pasture is the First Thing to Provide for the Most Profitable Production of Pork.

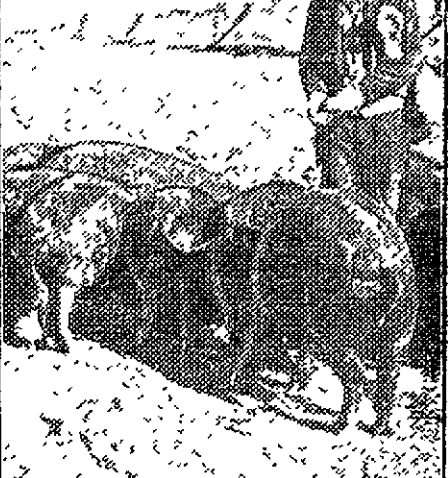
representative, but they were well finished on corn, and sold readily at the top of the market, despite the fact that they came from the so-called "doubtful territory." The owner received a check for \$72,417, the largest ever paid to a patron of that market for a single shipment.

The Unrevealed.

"Daughter," said the cautious mother, "you should know, absolutely, that you love James above all things before you marry him." "For mercy's sake, mamma," pouted the girl, "you are so unreasonable! How can I know how much I love him until I marry him and give him a chance to treat me mean and see if I can stick to him!"—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Good Actions Bring Reward.

If in youth we build years of helpful, friendly, neighborly acts, we will offer to the world the fragrance of lovable personalities when we go down the uncertain slope of life; a fragrance, too, that will linger after we have passed to the great beyond.—Grit.



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BEDFORD GAZETTE

VICTOR E. P. BARKMAN
Editor and Publisher

Regular subscription price per year 2.00, payable in advance and \$2.50 if paid within the year.

All communications should be addressed to

Gazette Publishing Co.,
Bedford, Pa.

The Gazette is the leading newspaper of Bedford County and its circulation is far ahead of any of its contemporaries. As an advertising medium it is one of the best in this part of the state.

Card of Thanks \$1.00, Resolutions of Respect, \$2.00. Obituary Poetry 5c per line. Memorial Poetry 5c per line.

Friday, January 6, 1922.

MR. WILSON'S BIRTHDAY

When Mr. Wilson left the White House somebody asked him what he intended to do. In answer to the question he said he was going to show the country how an ex-President of the United States should behave. He has done so.

Mr. Wilson has a remarkable gift of speech, but he also has a remarkable gift of silence, and he has been employing that talent ever since March 4. By no word or act has he sought to embarrass the Harding Administration or add to the difficulties of his successor. All attempts to induce him to criticize Mr. Harding's policies have been unsuccessful. Mr. Wilson's conduct has been diametrically opposite in every respect to that of Mr. Roosevelt, who assumed that his chief mission in life was to pull down anybody who was President.

The silence of Mr. Wilson in respect to the Harding Administration is not the result of a waning interest in public affairs. On the contrary Mr. Wilson's interest was never keener or more alert. Nor does he regard his political leadership as a closed chapter in his life. It is inevitable that while he survives, a very large percentage of the Democratic Party will derive its political inspiration from him, as it did from Jefferson after his retirement from the Presidency. In that respect it is a leadership of intellect and character that nobody can challenge, but it is also a leadership that Mr. Wilson shows no disposition to use for mere partisan ends.

The temptation of the Senate Democrats to play party politics with the four-power treaty is strong, but it is a temptation to which Mr. Wilson has shown no disposition to yield, and there is no likelihood that he will yield to it. Efforts to discover what he thinks about the treaty have failed and it is improbable that he will come to a definite conclusion until the work of the conference is finished and he can study it as a whole.

Even then it is certain that his conclusions will not be influenced by politics or warped by the inexplicable course pursued by the American delegates in presenting the treaty as an agreement that related only to the islands of the Pacific, whereas it applied to the Japanese homeland as well. He knows from experience how much international mischief can be caused by the kind of political tactics that Lodge and the other Republican Senators employed against him.

During the debate on the separate treaty with Germany, Republican Senators tried to drag Mr. Wilson into the controversy and pictured him as the instigator of the Democratic opposition, but as a matter of fact he instigated nothing. There could be no possible doubt about his opinion of the treaty or of any separate peace with Germany, and although he discussed it frankly with visitors he made no attempt to influence public sentiment against it. Even Mr. Wilson's bitterest enemy will hardly say that he has not behaved with exemplary courtesy toward the Harding Administration.

This is Mr. Wilson's sixty-fifth birthday and he can hardly fail to be gratified by the knowledge that the great policies for which he all but sacrificed his life have been making steady and uninterrupted public progress during the period of his retirement. The principles of international conduct that he represents were never before so strong as they are now. He left his vindication to events and events have proved a most eloquent champion. More clearly than ever he stands forth as the one statesman of his day who had clear and comprehensive vision of the means that civilization must adopt to escape destruction and insure peace.—N. Y. World

MR. DEBS' OPINIONS

Eugene V. Debs makes it known that his interview with the President had no effect on his opinions; he was assured that his release from prison was unconditional and that he would not be expected to depart from his "principles, convictions and ideals."

That is a matter more of personal than of public interest. Debs was not sent to jail for his opinions but for his obstruction of the Selective Service Act. He was imprisoned for interfering with the Government's efficient prosecution of the war and he is released now that the end of the war has tended his capacity for obstruction. With the country at peace, there is no occasion for him to recant and he may continue to promulgate his beliefs as freely as he desires, subject always to the responsibility provided by the Constitution.

What Debs loses sight of and what critics of the amnesty shown to him appear to ignore is the relation of the element of time to his conditions and release. His opinions are not of much importance now, as they were not of much importance before the United States entered the

war. With the country in the war and with all the resources of Government bent to its successful prosecution, their expression under such conditions as to constitute a menace to national security justified measures a menace to national security justified measures of repression according to due process of law. The question of his present penitence or impenitence is negligible.

CRIME BECOMES AN INDUSTRY

Crime as viewed from all angles is becoming more and more prevalent and because it fits remuneration to its perpetrators, it is developing into an industry or into a system of pecuniary gain. Some time ago a young man from East Providence was brought before one of our justices of the peace for illegal traffic in intoxicating liquor. The boy was adjudged guilty after evidence was presented that he sold his product at \$1 a quart of \$22 a gallon and was held in \$500 bail for his appearance at Court. This traffic was kept up for three or four months at the rate of a barrel a week previous to his arrest, which we might say for convenience, netted him \$1000 a barrel which is low according to his own figuring, and for three months, or 12 weeks, at a barrel a week would net him \$12000. Of course he paid his bond of \$500, the costs and his attorney and went off with a purse of \$11,000 a nice little fortune for a small crime of violating the liquor laws.

Then we have a man robbing a bank known to be against the law and he is allowed to go free of all the blame, yet has at his command several hundred dollars of the people's money. Then we have another man who committed larceny, got a nice sum of money, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year or more. His prison sentence was worth in the neighborhood of \$30 a day. Then we have an attorney who swindled a woman out of her property when he was paid to be her attorney. This unethical, unprofessional, treacherous act netted him something like \$1500. So on for hundreds of cases going on every day. People are committing crimes, crimes, crimes and getting rich at it and yet many go free and others get only slight punishment for their misdemeanors. In fact, crime has been commercialized and is a chief avenue for support these days and as long as the Courts are lenient and the people disinterested, crime will continue and not only that, it will grow and private property will constantly be in peril of being confiscated. But the greatest menace is the taking of lives when these criminals begin to act.

John Wanamaker says, that the people must be patient. High prices still prevail in most commodities and that it will take some time to get these prices adjusted. "Well, we are inclined to believe all this gossip of high and low Republicans but it didn't take a year to reduce the laborers to a jobless craft and it didn't take a year to bring the farmer's products down to '\$1.00 wheat' level and why should it take four years to bring coal, steel, iron, gas, petroleum down to a level with farmers' products and labor's wages? Why can't the big corporations reduce their products as well?" Some Republicans please explain the difficulty.

January 1st, 1921 Harding made a New Year's Resolution that the Republican party would give the Farmers better prices and the jobless, jobs. This year he repeated the resolution. He didn't keep it last year and it has been so miserable for everybody because he failed that everybody has lost hope and has become downhearted and skeptical about all Harding's resolving. His peace parley is anything else but Peace. In fact it stirred up a hornet's nest. This was another 1921 promise, the Association of Nations. "Nit"

LAST CALL

to join our Xmas Club

Why is it that the Christmas Savings Idea continues—and grows?

Because it encourages saving and makes it easy.

Small weekly deposits are the seed; a snug check, with interest, just before Christmas is the fruit

It surprises while it delights

But, don't delay, the Season is passing

Hartley Banking Co.

BEDFORD, PA.

Home of Christmas Savings

Tanlac, that celebrated medicine, makes you eat better, feel better, sleep better and word better. Sold by Ed. D. Heckerman.

There are a great many political pie counter patrons of Bedford wondering where they will at their next New Year's pie. The Brice—James—Lorlan bi-partisan for-revenue only clique are nervous as Bessie's Cat since their old friend, Penrose has gone off.

WEAVE LIVE TENDON TO CLOSE WOUNDS

A new method of mending broken or badly torn tendons is described by Drs. W. E. Gallic and A. B. Le Mesurier in the Canadian Medical Association Journal. They experimented on animals for several years before applying the new idea to human beings, but now they are able to cite numerous cases in which it has been applied to such injuries as ruptures of the tendons of the kneecaps and difficult cases of hernia.

The new method consists of closing the wound by weaving strips of transplanted living tendon into the bordering tissue and across the gap. There is no great difficulty in transplanting tendons, but they tend to heal in place with large amounts of scar tissue. Now the fibres of scar tissue are irregular and loosely arranged and they stretch under strain so that the cut edges of the graft separate widely. This, of course, is serious, especially in the case of large hernias. Drs. Gallic and Le Mesurier found that if the graft be scraped and scarified and woven over a considerable distance into the edges of the gap to be filled, this difficulty was entirely overcome.

They now use long strips of tendon, threaded on large-eyed needles, weaving them back and forth and knotting at each point of puncture, thus making a sort of trellis work of living sutures. They take the material from some large tendon which can easily spare a few of its fascia and will quickly repair the loss, the Achilles tendon or the fascia lata, for example.

When it is necessary to unite tendon to tendon, they do it by splicing, making long splices. They state that they have had no failures by these methods.

STARTLING CURES OF HEART DISEASE

Quinidin, though not a new drug, has just sprung into fame as a remedy for the common form of heart disease known as auricular fibrillation. The Journal of the American Medical Association publishes articles on the subject by Drs. A. W. Hewlett and J. T. Sweeney of San Francisco, Dr. Walter W. Hamburger of Chicago and Drs. B. S. Oppenheimer and Hubert Mann of New York, all of whom have been testing it. Commenting on these it says: "To see a heart that has been constantly irregular for one or two years because of a fibrillating auricle lose its lawless and rapid beat within a few hours under the influence of this drug, and resume normal rhythm and rate and maintain these for months, must attract the attention of even the most sceptical clinician or the most confirmed therapeutic nihilist. Such a phenomenon announces the advent of a new and virile agent in the treatment of heart disease."

But it adds a warning, asking why it has no effect in 50 per cent. of cases and why in so many cases in which it is effective its beneficial effects are only transitory. Not enough is yet known about quinidin and its administration is sometimes followed by alarming symptoms. Therefore, its indiscriminate use would be highly dangerous, in spite of the startling cure it sometimes produces.

BIRTHDAY SURPRISE PARTY

A very sociable surprise party was sprung upon Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Naugle, of Friend's Cove, on Saturday evening, December 31, it being the sixty-second birthday of Mrs. Naugle as well as being the birthday of two of her nephews, Emanuel Fickes and George Beegle. Mrs. Naugle, who was planning to retire at seven o'clock was detained until the next year and then only allowed to retire after having spent an enjoyable evening with her friends and neighbors. After the serving of refreshments and the playing of various games all left trusting that both Mr. and Mrs. Naugle will be able to enjoy many more such occasions.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Naugle, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon Beegle, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Knisely and family, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Imier and family, Mr. Scott Fickes, Mr. and Mrs. Emanuel Fickes and family, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Kegg and family, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kegg and son, Mr. and Mrs. William Mowry, Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Beegle and family, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Crissman and family, Mr. and Mrs. William Kidd and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Naugel and family, Messrs. Lester Bridges, Samuel Berkheimer, Frank and Jerry Foor, Misses Violet Foor, Margaret Foor and Bessie Wilson.

WANTED

Salesman and District Manager willing to work hard and show he is worth \$150.00 per week, we want to establish lowest priced guaranteed cord tire in this locality.

Crescent Cord Tire Company, Plymouth, Indiana.

Jan. 6

for Pennsylvania is entering on its fourth year of extravagance extortion and wholesale grabbing of the people's money. Spraul wants to go to the United States Senate on the record he has made as governor. He has some record to recommend him. Hasn't he?

Here is a clipping from the Ohio State Journal: "Well, we see we earnest and efficient Republicans are now just going to save to the taxpayers \$1,000,000 a day, and we're always just going to do something that"

THE R. L. DOLLINGS COMPANY
INVESTMENT BANKERS

PHILADELPHIA
PITTSBURGH

PHILADELPHIA

INDIANAPOLIS
COLUMBUS

Announces the payment of the following dividends by companies financed by it:

Quarterly, Due January 1, 1922

The R. L. Dollings Company of Ohio 13 1/2 %
The International Note & Mortgage Company, Columbus, Ohio 13 1/2 %
The Clay Products Company, Brazil, Ind. 11 1/2 %
The International Note & Mortgage Company, Indianapolis, Ind. 13 1/2 %

Semi Annual, Due January 1, 1922

The R. L. Dollings Company of Indianapolis, Ind. 31 1/2 %
The Anderson Foundry & Machine Co., Anderson, Ind. 31 1/2 %
The Insley Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 31 1/2 %
The Rude Mfg. Co., Liberty, Ind. 31 1/2 %
The Service Motor Truck Co., Wabash, Ind. 31 1/2 %
The Western Drop Forge Co., Marion, Ind. 31 1/2 %
The Hugro Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 31 1/2 %
The Steel Fabricating Corporation, Indianapolis, Ind. 31 1/2 %
The Millholland Machine Co., Indianapolis, Ind. 31 1/2 %

Semi Annual, Due January 15, 1922

The R. L. Dollings Company of Pennsylvania 31 1/2 %
American Bronze Corporation, Berwyn, Pa. 31 1/2 %
American Cone & Pretzel Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 31 1/2 %
The American Motor Truck Co., Newark, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
The C. & E. Shoe Company, Columbus, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
The Cullen & Vaughn Co., Hamilton, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
The Mykrantz Co., Columbus, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
The Matthews Engineering Co., Sandusky, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
McCambridge Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 31 1/2 %
The Recording Devices Co., Dayton, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
The Florida Farms & Industries Co., Columbus, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
The Burton-Townsend Co., Zanesville, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
Crane Ice Cream Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 31 1/2 %
The Crane-Ohio Ice Cream Co., Columbus, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
The Franklin Brick & Tile Co., Columbus, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
Commercial Truck Company, Philadelphia, Pa. 31 1/2 %
The North Carolina Farms Co., Columbus, Ohio. 31 1/2 %
The Champion Engineering Company, Kenton, Ohio 31 1/2 %
Phoenix Iron Works Co., Meadville, Pa. 31 1/2 %
Commercial Truck Service Corporation, Philadelphia. 31 1/2 %

Semi Annual, Due February 1st, 1922.

V. C. Baking Company, Allentown, Pa. 31 1/2 %

Checks will be mailed on the dates indicated above.

George D. Porter
Vice President.

Ellis B. Rohrback,
District Sales Manager,
Central Trust Building,
Altoona, Pa.

SAMSON TRUCKS
PRICE REDUCTION

Model 15 3-4 Ton - - \$545.00

Model 25 1 1-4 Ton - - \$920.00

F. O. B. Prices

To Prospective Truck Buyers:--

We are pleased to announce the above reduction in prices of Samson Trucks. There is no value today that will anywhere compare with the Samson Truck at these prices.

This is the Biggest Truck Opportunity Ever Offered to the Public---

"Ask the Man Who Owns a Samson"

Recent Deliveries of Samson Trucks

Mr. Jos. W. Girven, (Bedford Springs Bottling Works)
Ross C. Felton, Everett T. J. Phillips, Schellburg

BEDFORD GARAGE

CLASSIFIED ADS

When you are in need of building material, sash, shingles, ruberoid roofing, siding, flooring, wall board, commission houses to buy your beaver board phone or call on the Davidson Lumber Co. Don't send to material. Buy it at home and you can see what you are getting—better goods. These men don't pay any money into your churches or Sunday School. It is doubtful if some of them know what the inside of a church looks like.

Davidson Lumber Co.

July 1 ti.

FOR SALE

Registered Jersey bull calf, six months old.

Lloyd H. Diehl, Lutzville 1.

County Phone. Jan. 6—13 *

FOR SALE

2½ horse power Fairbanks gas engine. Call at Frank Shearer's Blacksmith Shop at Willows.

Jany. 6—13 *

FARM WANTED

Wanted to hear of farm for sale price. And particulars.

L. Jones, Box 551, Olney, Ill.

Jan 6 1 ti. *

For Sale: Snell property consisting of two story brick house and frame stable situate on Pitt street, Bedford, Pa. Well built house, splendid bath room. Apply to Attorney George Points.

Dec. 30—Jan. 6

For Sale: Milburn property on South Juliana street. All modern conveniences. Apply to Attorney Points.

Dec. 30—Jan. 6

For Sale: Harry Carpenter property consisting of two story brick house and outbuildings, located on East Pitt st., Bedford, Pa. Apply to Attorney Points.

Dec. 30—Jan. 6.

For Rent: Moses Lippel frame dwelling on Railroad Avenue, Bedford, Pa. Apply to Attorney Points.

Dec 30.

FOR SALE

Black Percheon stallion known as the Fairview company stallion; also good 4 year old horse and 6 or 8 spring colts foaled last spring.

S. J. Barnes, Inglesmith, Pa.

Nov. 25 —Jan 6 *

FOR SALE

A good work horse about 1250 lbs. Will work any where and an excellent single-line leader.

Sol. C. Ritchey, Bedford, Pa.

Dec. 30 Jan 6.

FOR SALE

50,000 envelopes at \$2.50 a thousand or \$1.50 for 500. Sample on request. Our envelope day for this special sale of 50,000 envelopes will be Saturday, January 7, 1922.

Gazette Publishing Co.

Dec. 30—Jan. 6

STALLION FOR SALE

Will sell my black, imported stallion.

C. U. Claycomb, Osterburg, Pa., Rt. 1.

Dec. 30—Feb 3.*

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the First National Bank of Schellburg, Pa., for the election of directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking house on the second Tuesday of January, 1922, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 11 a. m.

W. C. Keyser, Cashier.

Dec. 16—25 Jan. 6

J. ROY CESSNA

He's The Insurance Man Bedford, Pa.

One fire to every 175 fire policies. One accident to every ten accident policies.

One sickness to every five health policies.

One death to every life.

A sensible man needs no other argument.

The Equitable Life Insurance Society.

Tanlac, the celebrated medicine, is now sold by Ed. D. Heckerman.



Among other things the President's Peace Conference has helped to the appreciation of the vast accomplishments of the "Wilson Diplomacy."

Cadillac Announces New Prices

The Cadillac Motor Car Company announces the following substantially-reduced prices of new Type 61 Cadillac cars, effective January 1st, 1922:

Touring Car	\$3150
Phaeton	3150
Roadster	3100
Two Passenger Coupe	3875
Victoria	3875
Five Passenger Coupe	3925
Sedan	4100
Suburban	4250
Limousine	4550
Imperial Limousine	4600

F. O. B. Detroit

It is our conviction that the new prices, combined with the definite advance in automobile development of the new Type 61, constitute the Cadillac, in even higher measure than before, the greatest motor car value in the world.

CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Corporation



The Standard of the World

Bedford Garage

OYSTERS, FISH, GREEN GOODS AND FRUITS

Try Our Blue Pike - 16c Lb.
Lake Erie White Fish - 30c Lb.
Oysters - 70c & 80c qt.

Watch for New Prices

For Quick Delivery Phone 37-Z

or Let Orders At

L. M. DIEHL'S STORE

117 South Richard St.

H. W. SOUSER

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING

at the

Osterburg Garage

Service Day and Night

Call, Give Us a Trial

Accessories & Parts

Tires & Tubes

We Guarantee Our Work

CHARLES MOWERY Jr., Prop.

Osterburg, Penna.

Bell Phone

POINT

On account of official business at the court house in Bedford since the 12th of December 1921, your correspondent did not have time to gather and write any items, but will now try to make up for lost time.

On the evening of December 22nd I arrived at home a little late to celebrate my 82nd birthday and found postal cards, letters with birthday and Christmas greetings and parcel post packages from ten different states awaiting my inspection, which pleasure had to be postponed until the next day because I had to have some rest first. Your correspondent and wife extend many thanks to our many friends who sent us greetings, cards, letters and other kind remembrances on that occasion and also hope that all such and patrons of the Gazette had a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

Mr. Albert N. Berkey, of Shanksville, Somerset County and Miss Iva May Shull, a popular young lady of Point, were married recently in Bedford. Miss Shull is a daughter of Mrs. David Shull, who resides at Point. This leaves very few young ladies of marriageable age in this community and only one or two young men, but we have some fine young ladies growing up and in a few years, they will be taken from us. It appears that our young men seek elsewhere for mates and young men from other places come to Point and vicinity for their wives.

Miss Elizabeth Hissong, of Cessna, spent Saturday night and Sunday with her grand parents, returning home on Sunday evening with her father who came for her on Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gohn were also pleasant callers on Sunday.

CESSNA

Mrs. Olive Jones and son, James, who were called here by the death of their daughter and sister, Mary Elizabeth Jones, returned to their home at Charleston, W. Va., on Saturday.

C. R. Anderson returned to Pittsburgh on Monday after spending the past ten days with folks at home.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hasely, of Pittsburgh spent from Tuesday until Thursday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Hinton.

Mrs. Maud Imbler, of Ohio, spent Friday with her cousin, Mrs. John Anderson.

Robert Anderson returned to West Chester State Normal on Tuesday after spending the Christmas holidays with his parents.

Miss Carolina Claycomb is spending the Holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Claycomb.

Little Miss Edna Ott had the misfortune to fall and fracture her shoulder one day last week.

Mrs. Erna Stiffler, of Eldorado, spent New Years with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Reiswick.

Wilson Hissong and daughter, Elizabeth, spent New Years with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Hissong of Point.

Prof. George E. Croyle, who is teaching at Clearfield, spent the Holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Croyle.

B. E. Hoenstine made a business trip to Schellburg on Saturday.

Mr. Wallace Shaw, of Greensburg, spent the Holidays with R. C. Trout and family.

HELIKVILLE

The Christmas program rendered in the U. B. church was well done, considering the inclement weather while practicing.

Messrs. Joseph, Edward and Henry Kinzey, all of Johnstown, were in our village last week calling on "old-time" friends.

Grover Miller's children are improving.

Harry, the little one-year old boy of Christ Kinzey, is still in a critical condition with something like Spinal Meningitis.

Last week one night while our boys were out "Bellsnicking" two of them got away from the crowd.

One was finally located at the home of Harvey Custer and the other one at the home of William Shaffer. All reported a good time.

Edward and Avery Hinson have been hauling limestone the past week.

Verda Findley left for Johnstown on Monday to resume her studies.

Foster Miller also went back to Johnstown on Monday to his work.

A number of people in our community have been having something like gripe.

Tanlac has the largest sale of any medicine in the world. Over Twenty Million bottles have been sold in six years. No other medicine has ever approached it as a seller. Ed. D. Heckerman.

There was a good attendance at Sunday School at Round Knob when officers for the coming year were elected.

Daisy.

SCHELLSBURG

Happy New Year to everybody. Howard Ling of Buckstown, was here on business today.

The public square and all business places here were well decorated Monday morning with old wagons, buggies, sleds, farming implements and Christmas trees. The pavement below the post office was closed all day Monday on account of rubbish.

Espy Potts, who underwent an operation at the Western Maryland Hospital, returned to his home here on Saturday very much improved.

Mrs. Fred Culp, of New Paris, is now spending some time here with her husband and his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Culp.

Reiley Fisher recently purchased a seal skin coat and sole leather leggings and says he is now ready to face any hurricane.

John Culp is now able to hold down his share of the nail kegs since the rheumatism has left him.

Ralph Colvin, of Johnstown, is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Colvin, west of town.

The child of Mr. and Mrs. Stuft is seriously ill at this writing.

Miss Ruth Colvin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Colvin, is quite ill at this time with pneumonia. Dr. Shoenthal, of New Paris, is the attending physician.

Mrs. Will Deaner, after spending the past week visiting up Jerusalem Valley, returned home on Saturday.

Prof. George Metger, of New Kensington, spent several days with his parents, the latter part of last week.

Messrs. Ed Whetstone and James Litzinger, of Johnstown, were visitors at M. M. Whetstone's a day or two this week.

Rev. Maurer, of Stoyestown, will have services in the Lutheran church Sunday evening, January 8.

Will Schell, of Pittsburgh, spent over Sunday with his parents.

W. S. Whitmore and T. H. Rock were business visitors at Bedford on Monday.

Mrs. C. G. Fisher has been on the sick list for some time.

Mrs. M. M. Whetstone has returned from a visit with her sisters at Johnstown.

Hubert and Frank Colvin returned on Monday to their work at Altoona.

Miss Annie Wolfe left Monday to resume her teaching at Altoona, after spending her vacation with home folks.

Russell Kinzey had his foot and leg badly bruised by the wheel of a loaded wagon running over it.

ROUND KNOB

Quite a storm passed over our section on Sunday and Sunday night. The thermometer registered below zero and a lot of trees were blown across the township roads.

The Board Board met at the Knights of the Golden Eagle hall at Langdondale on January 2 to transact their monthly business. A full board was present.

George Swartz, who has been on the sick list, has improved very much at this writing.

The stork visited at the home of Alex Foreman and left a New Year's gift, a boy.

The infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Roy Hinrich was buried last Friday afternoon at the Ray's Cove Cemetery.

The stork visited at the home of Delbert Clark on Saturday and left there a girl.

Mrs. Raymond Figard, two daughters, Ruth and Jennett, and son Wallace, are spending their Holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Mort, of Coaldale.

Gladys Clark and her husband visited at the home of Harvey Clark on last Thursday.

Lothe Bussick, who has been on the sick list for the past two weeks is improving some at this writing.

Mrs. Ripper, of Pittsburgh, who has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wilber E. Barton, has returned home again.

Gussie Foster, who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Foster, over the holidays, has returned home again.

Mrs. Cook Foster, who was visiting her brother and sister, at Enid, Fulton County, has returned home while on her visit she was injured by stepping off a high porch. She is getting along as well as can be expected.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Figard and son, John, spent their New Year day at the home of their daughter, Mrs. Mike Goworty.

John Smith, who has been visiting at the home of his brother-in-law, Wade H. Figard, has returned home again.

Rose Dixon and daughter, Lela, visited at the home of Wade H. Figard Monday last.

There was a good attendance at Sunday School at Round Knob when officers for the coming year were elected.

Daisy.

\$10 Auto Radiator Protection for \$2

Our Improved Radiator Shutter Is Operated from the DASH

Made of Waterproof Fiber Composition. Retains the Heat, Better than Metal. Doesn't Rust or Rattle.

SAVES GAS, BATTERY, FREEZING

MADE TO FIT ALL CARS MAKES STARTING EASY

Send Us \$2. and Name of Car for One Complete Postpaid

Town and County Agents Wanted

Reference: Dun's and Bradstreets

Essential Automotive Products Co., 511 W. 42nd St., N. Y. City

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Abraham Schnabley, late of King Township, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

Harry M. Schnabley,
Loydsburg, Pa.
Administrator.

Simon H. Sell, Attorney.

Dec 30—Feb 3

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Nancy W. Fisher, late of Cumberland Valley Twp., Bedford County, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

John Thomas Fisher,
Rt. 3 Cumberland, Md.
Administrator

E. M. Pennell, Attorney.

Dec. 30 Feb. 2

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

ESTATE OF Lotte E. Cessna, late of Rainsburg Borough, Bedford County, Pa., Deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make prompt payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to

W. Austin Cessna,
Administrator
Rainsburg, Pa.

Simon H. Sell, Attorney.

Jan 6—Feb 10.

THE WILLOWS

Miss Nora Ritchey visited friends in Snake Spring Valley Sunday.

Mr. Russell Foreman left Friday for Washington, D. C., where he will be employed.

Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Grove and little son, of Bedford, spent the week-end with relatives here.

Miss Evelyn Foreman, of Bedford, called on Miss Selene Foreman Sunday.

Miss Anna Heit, of Altoona, spent the Holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Heit.

Cheer-up.

DUNNINGS CREEK CHARGE

January 8, 1922, New Year's sermon, Fishertown, at 10 a. m. St. Pauls, at 2 p. m. Sunday School one hour before service



POULTRY

TURKEYS FOR THANKSGIVING
Six Weeks in November and December Constituted Duration of Market for Big Birds.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)
The American public demands turkey for Thanksgiving, and gets it usually if it is humanly possible. On no other festival of the year do the people of this country feel it necessary to have any one kind of meat, but Thanksgiving without turkey is like Hamlet without the ghost to most Americans. Many serve turkey at Christmas and New Year's also, but after the holiday season is past the demand for turkeys is usually small. This makes the marketing season for turkeys very short, running as it does from the middle of November to the latter part of December.

In sections where turkeys are grown in large numbers, as in Texas, dressing plants have been built by poultry



Many Turkeys Are Prepared on the Farm for Market.

dealers, who buy the birds alive and dress them for the various city markets. In such cases practically all the turkey raisers sell to these dealers, who often send buyers out into the country to gather up a drove of several hundred birds by stopping at each farm as they pass, weighing whatever turkeys the farmer may have to sell, and adding them to those already collected.

Turkeys to be killed and dressed on the farm should first be deprived of feed for 24 hours, but given plenty of fresh, clean water in order to clean the crop and intestines of all feed. When ready to kill, the bird should be hung up by the feet; holding the bird in one hand, a sharp, narrow-bladed knife is used to sever the veins in the throat by making a small cut inside the mouth on the right side of the throat, at the base of the skull. After making this cut and bleeding begins, the knife is thrust up through the groove in the roof of the mouth and into the brain at the back part of the skull. The bird gives a peculiar squawk, the feathers are loosened by a quivering of the muscles, and death is instantaneous.

In dry-picking, the feathers should be plucked immediately, and if the bird has been properly stuck they come out very easily. The tail and large wing feathers are removed first, after which the body feathers are pulled out. When the turkeys are to be marketed locally or are to be shipped but a short distance, they are scalded to a temperature of about 35 degrees Fahrenheit by hanging in the open air, provided the weather is cold enough, otherwise they are plunged into ice water and kept there until thoroughly cooled.

After cooling they are packed undrawn in boxes or barrels. It is inadvisable for the producer without proper refrigerating facilities to ship dressed turkeys, as losses from improper cooling and from their being exposed to warm weather during transit are liable to occur. Aside from this it is seldom profitable to ship turkeys any great distance except in carload lots; when this is done the turkeys are cooled to 32 degrees Fahrenheit, packed in boxes or barrels, and shipped in refrigerator cars.

YOUNG FOWLS BEST LAYERS

Seldom Pays to Keep Hens for Laying After They Are Past Two Years of Age.

There are people who have the right variety of fowls, who house and feed them properly, and yet who cannot obtain eggs early in the winter because their fowls are too old. It is seldom that it pays to keep hens for laying after they are two and a half years old; not that they will not give a profit, but because younger fowls will give a greater profit.

MAKE PROFIT OUT OF FOWLS

Farmer Should Keep Hens in Pink of Condition by Giving Good Care and Proper Feed.

Farmers should not endeavor to raise hens under natural conditions. For a hen raised that way is a liability rather than an asset. To make a profit out of hens a farmer should keep them in the pink of condition. This can only be done by giving extra good care and plenty of proper feed

MAY REORGANIZE THE DEPARTMENTS

CONGRESS WILL TAKE ACTION ON REPORT SUBMITTED BY BROWN'S COMMITTEE.

SOME OPPOSITION EXPECTED

Plan Contemplates Consolidation of War and Navy Departments and the Creation of a New Department of Public Welfare.

By EDWARD B. CLARK.
Washington.—Plans are on for the reorganization of the various departments of government. The details of reorganization are many and somewhat intricate. It is expected that the reorganization committee, which is composed of members of congress, except for its chairman, who is Walter F. Brown of Ohio, will submit a reorganization bill to congress by the presidential route. This means that it will have the sanction of the Chief Executive.

There has been variance of opinion among cabinet members as to the wisdom of some of the things which are to be proposed. It seems to be virtually assured today that the bill for reorganization will include a proposition for the consolidation of the War and Navy departments into a greater department of defense with a chief secretary at its head and with undersecretaries for war and navy.

The plan also will include a recommendation for the establishment of a department of public welfare which is to include a great many bureaus and divisions which now are working under other departments of the public service. In the department of public welfare, if it shall be established, probably will be the bureau of education, the public health service and a good many other branches of the government which in a general way are connected with what loosely has been called curative, uplifting and beneficent endeavor.

Consolidation Will Be Opposed.
It is almost certain that there will be opposition in congress to the change contemplated by the War and Navy departments. It is urged that money will be saved by the consolidation of the two military branches of the service and that some duplication of work can be done away with, but there also is a feeling that the two services, although both are military, are so dissimilar in their lines of endeavor and action that independence for each is needed.

There is another matter which enters into this question of the consolidation of the War and Navy departments. It is that of preference to the high office of secretary of the department of defense. Who is to be promoted to the position, and will the present secretary of war and the present secretary of the navy, if neither is to be given promotion, be satisfied to remain as undersecretaries? This matter, of course, is a personal one and has to do with the ambitions of men, or with the disinclination of either one of the present chiefs to continue in service as subordinate to one who has been simply an official of equal rank. The personal end of this controversy probably can be taken care of, but before matters finally are adjusted it is believed there will be some heart burnings and possibly a resignation or two from the government service.

There will be opposition, also, to the establishment of a department of welfare. The President long ago expressed his desire for such a department, and it was rumored that he intended to make Dr. Charles E. Sawyer of Marion, O., who was appointed to the reserve corps and now is temporarily on the active list, to be the chief of the new department.

Why Educators Object.
Opposition to the department of public welfare in congress will come from men who do not believe that the direction of certain activities of the government should be taken away from the departments which now are directing them, and placed under the supervision of a new branch of the government. It is understood that the bureau of education does not wish to be transferred from its place in the department of the interior. Moreover, there is a fairly strong feeling in the country, and it has been made manifest in Washington, that there should be a department of education independent of all other departments.

The educators who take this view of the matter say that the condition of illiteracy in the United States is appalling and that the subject of education is vital enough to the government to justify and more than justify the establishment of a separate department with a cabinet officer at its head.

Some one has been figuring on the saving which will accrue to the government if the report of the reorganization committee is accepted by congress. One student of the situation has said that the saving will be something more than a million dollars a day. This means, of course, \$365,000,000 a year, which is a good deal of money, but when men are pressing for some departure from the usual proceedings in government they are apt to be over-optimistic and perhaps also to be extravagant in their claims of the good that is to result.

Partisan Activity Continuous.
Congress is in session and content with it there is an inter-

national arms conference. Naturally it would be supposed that these two great activities in the capital would consume most of the interest of legislator, delegate and layman onlooker, but politics keeps open shop in Washington all the year through, and every day is shopping day.

It would not be a difficult thing for the most violent partisan to write non-partisan politics at this stage of the political contest. Does it seem curious to use the word "contest" at a time when, generally speaking, throughout the country campaigning seems to be in an inactive stage? Well, so far as Washington is concerned there always is a contest on between the two great political parties. It finds evidence in the house of representatives, in the senate and in the various bureaus of departmental life.

Not a Democrat in either house of congress and not a hold-over Democratic official in any of the departments but is watching day by day for those signs of Republican failure along this or that line of endeavor which point in some perhaps promising way toward a change of party rule at the November elections in 1922, and the greater change in November, 1924.

The limitation of armaments conference is about the only thing in Washington today which stands aloof from the purely partisan political field. The findings of the conference, it is perfectly true, have been attacked by both Democrats and Republicans, but the attacks have not been aimed at the purposes of the conference but rather at the means employed to accomplish the purposes.

Lots of Political Propaganda.
The Democrats, however, are exceedingly busy in congress and through their national committee in the endeavor to show that the Republicans thus far have accomplished little or nothing along the line of the promises which the party made in the campaign of 1920. The Republicans, on the other hand, are pointing with the proverbial pride to the things already done and are offering explanations for the things left undone, explanations coupled with the prophecy that all the odds and ends will be picked up before another six months have gone by and that "fulfilled" then can be written after the list of pledges made in the last national convention and in the last presidential campaign.

The Democratic and Republican national committees are still at their work of political propaganda. Every editor in the United States, presumably, and certainly every correspondent of newspapers who is stationed in Washington, is receiving almost without interruption more or less delectable matter intended to be printed in behalf of the Democratic or the Republican cause.

One feels that he must say with perfect frankness that a good deal of this material which is received is the old time campaign propaganda bank of a kind that would be received with acclimation only by the mossbacks of either party, men who would vote for Beelzebub if only he happened to be running on the right party ticket.

Exploiting the Ex-Service Man.
The ex-service man is being exploited by the committees of both parties. Perhaps it is cruel to say "exploited," but such seems to be the case. The Democrats constantly are telling what they would do for the ex-service man and the Republicans constantly are telling what they are doing for the ex-service man. The soldier vote has been in American politics since Revolutionary days. I saw not long ago the original manuscript, yellowed with age, of an address which was delivered in the state of New York in the year 1794. It had in it, but it must be confessed rather indirectly than directly, but perhaps none the less forcibly, a plea that the soldiers of the Revolutionary war should "vote right."

It is to be taken for granted that the veterans of the War of 1812 were sought after in like manner when the succeeding election campaigns began. The history of the pleas for the soldier vote after the Civil war, pleas which continue to some extent to this day, is well known.

One of the curious features of this ex-soldier matter is that the management of each political party picks out here and there an isolated case of justice done, or injustice done, and exploits it as if it were the general rule of the party to which credit or discredit is given.

There are a good many shrewd politicians who think that a lot of time and energy is being wasted by the political managers in seeking for the so-called soldier's vote. Democrats are Democrats and Republicans are Republicans, whether they fought for their country or not, and the seemingly shrewder politicians in congress and out take this for granted.

War Device Made Useful.
Farmers in northern Minnesota are supplied with 35 carloads, or 744,000 pounds, of picric acid, which is being used in blasting stumps and bowlders in cut-over districts. The acid was obtained from the government. It was originally obtained by the government for war purposes.

Approximately 38,000 acres will have been cleared when the government's allotment to Minnesota has been used. A large part of this acreage will be cleared the present season. All of the picric acid will be devoted to land clearing.

Natural Teammates.
"Spouting and roofing" seem always paired together," said the first floor walker, as he munched his lunch.

1922 And Our Friends

Visit
Community
Rest Rooms
when
in Altoona

Entrance on
15th St.
Christ
Reformed
Church.

All Welcome

New member
Standard Furni-
ture Co.,
1405 11th Ave.,
Altoona

The New Year is before us.

We gratefully thank our friends for their manifest appreciation of Booster Stores and Booster Service during 1921 and we sincerely wish for them a full measure of Health and Prosperity.

The members of the Altoona Booster Association believe that 1922 will be for all of us a year of GOING FORWARD. The business life of a community is dependent upon the prosperity of those who live in that community. To those shoppers from a distance and to those who buy at home we pledge our continued efforts to better and more economical service.

Merchants are now preparing for inventory and are clearing out seasonable merchandise at below-season prices. Wise buyers will do well to read the ads in the daily newspapers and profit by them. The association emblem is a guarantee of best-obtainable merchandise at lowest consistent prices, and all Booster members are proud to display it.

During this year BUY IN YOUR DISTRICT STORES AND SAVE!

THE ALTOONA BOOSTER ASSOCIATION.



WORRIED WIVES- READ THIS

Half Sick, Cross Husbands Will Be Helped by Gude's Pepto-Mangan

Is he "cross as a bear" when he comes home? Is he nervous and a bit pale and very tired? You can help him back to health with Gude's Pepto-Mangan. He is run-down and Pepto-Mangan, the wonderful blood tonic with the right kind of iron in it, will build him up. Help your husband get plenty of red blood and he will be well and good-natured again and stronger, too. Good blood, good health, makes happy good humor—that is the way it goes. If you don't give him some kind of a tonic he will probably get worse—they usually do. Go to the drug store and ask for Gude's Pepto-Mangan in liquid or tablet form. It is pleasant to take and works wonders if taken daily for a few weeks. —Advertisement.

MANN'S CHOICE

Miss Bernice Himes, of Roaring Spring, spent the week end with Mrs. Ord Koontz and Miss Sara Kauffman.

Mr. M. M. Wagner, Grammar School teacher, has returned from a week's visit at his home in McVeystown.

Mabel Milburn left Sunday for Altoona, where she will enter the training for a nurse in the Altoona Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Shoenfelt and family, of Johnstown, spent the past week with their parents at this place.

Miss Hester Ickes, of Bedford, spent Sunday with her sister, Mrs. Frank Diehl.

Mr. George Shofield, of Pittsburgh, is visiting friends at this place.

Miss Florence Walter and Melvin Brittlebum, of Jennerstown, spent Sunday with the latter's mother.

Mr. Oscar Burket has returned from a two week's visit in Pittsburgh.

Mrs. James Henry, of Johnstown, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Ida Newman.

SUPPLY PIGS PLENTY WATER

Young Porks Drink Often and in Small Quantities—Non-Freezer Is Very Useful.

A pig likes to drink water often and in small quantities. It drinks water the same as it eats feed—a little at a time and often. That is why a non-freezing waterer and a self-feeder for grain are so very valuable in the hog lot.

PLEASANTVILLE

Rev. J. M. Miller, of Meyerstown, is here helping Rev. Rohland with his meeting.

Mrs. C. W. Davis is visiting friends and relatives in Windber.

Master Regis Bendor, of Windber, is visiting his grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Weyant.

Mr. and Mrs. Waldo Berkheimer, of Hollidaysburg, spent Sunday with home folks.

Mrs. C. H. Smith and children, of Pittsburgh, are spending some time with Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Blackburn.

Mr. C. S. Potts, of Windber, spent Saturday with his father, T. B. Potts.

Mr. Walter Davis, of Johnstown, spent Sunday with relatives at this place.



This will fix my cold

ALWAYS keep Dr. King's New Discovery handy. It breaks up hard, stubborn colds and stops the paroxysms of coughing. No harmful drugs, but just good medicine. All druggists, 60c.

Dr. King's New Discovery For Colds and Coughs

Stubborn Bowels Tamed. Leaving the bowels unmoved results in health destruction. Let the gently stimulating Dr. King's Pills bring to you a regular, normal bowel functioning. 25 cents. All druggists.

PROMPT! WON'T GRIPE

Dr. King's Pills

The Daily Lunch.
Breathes there a Jane with soul so punk who never to herself hath thought "I'll put my gum beneath the chair and when I'm fed I'll find it there?" But when she's through her eating stunt she rises with a gourmet's grunt and quite forgets the wad she placed beneath the chair, and thus defaces the furniture where, so I ween, the wad will ne'er again be seen. But 'tis disgusting when you go to stick your own wad down below to find some other doddered chumps have covered it with their own lumps.—Philadelphia Retail Ledger.

Flowers.
Crushed and faded looking artificial flowers can be made new and fresh looking if held over the steam of a boiling kettle a few minutes. They should be pulled and shaken into shape while being steamed.

DOUBLE TREATMENT IS BEST

Serum May Be Satisfactory for Short Fattening Period—Immunity Is Not Permanent.

The serum treatment alone will not bring permanent immunity from hog cholera. It may be satisfactory for a short fattening period. But for the farm herd it is necessary to give the double treatment which consists of the virus and the serum. It is generally understood that a hog that has once recovered from a case of cholera is permanently immune. This immunity is the result of the formation in the body of the animal of anti-bodies which are antagonistic to the disease germs. For hogs that have been exposed to the disease or that may take it, it is necessary to use the virus which gives the animal the disease in a slight form. The serum which is then injected combats the disease germs and assists the body in resistance.

ISOLATE ALL SHOW ANIMALS

Stock on Exhibition at Fairs Should Be Segregated on Return to Farm to Avoid Disease.

It is an enjoyable, if not a profitable pastime, to the owner to exhibit his best animals at fairs and shows, but when they are returned to the farm, as well as others that may have been purchased, they should be segregated for a period that will insure their freedom from contagious diseases to which they may have been exposed.

VACCINATE FOR HOG CHOLERA

Double Treatment Can Successfully Be Used on Pigs When They Are Still Quite Young.

Pigs can be successfully vaccinated for hog cholera with the double treatment when from a few days to a few hours old, according to Dr. R. E. Nesbitt, president of the Illinois Veterinary Medical association. The cost is less, losses are smaller, and Dr. Nesbitt believes from his experience that immunity will last until the pigs are ready for market.

Do You Use Good Paper When You Write?

We Can Print Anything and Do It Right.

Dreaded Fog.
The pogonip is a fog composed of fine needles of ice which occurs in winter in mountainous regions of the western United States. It is reputed to be very dangerous to the lungs.

Where Your Taxes Go

How Uncle Sam Spends Your Money in Conducting Your Business

By EDWARD G. LOWRY

Author: "Washington Close-Up," "Banks and Financial Systems," etc. Contributor Political and Economic Articles to Leading Periodicals and a Writer of Recognized Authority on the National Government's Business Methods.

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WHY YOU'RE INTERESTED

I wish you would take what is written here as a personal report addressed directly to you from me about your business. Don't think of it or read it as an article about "politics," or remote public affairs at Washington. It is not that at all. It is what I ask you to think it, a personal business report to you relating to your individual concerns, your pocketbook and your welfare. I have no other interest than to tell you the exact truth.

Assume that you have sent me to Washington to find out for you what your agents are doing, how they are managing your affairs and spending your money. I call them your agents for that is all they are—the President, the members of the cabinet, the senators and all the members of the house of representatives. You hire them, you pay them, and you can fire them.

You may think of them in deference and awe as a group of eminent statesmen, or you may call them in flippancy and too hasty contempt "a lot of politicians." But whatever you call them, they are your hired men. They attend to your collective business, which is called the public business.

Query: Are they doing it efficiently and with a single-minded devotion to your interests?

Perhaps the largest item in the high cost of living is the high cost of government. And far and away the largest item in the high cost of government is the high cost of armament; preparation for war. About 90 per cent of all government revenues, and that means the money taken from you as taxes, goes to pay for wars, past, present and future.

Before I have concluded this series of articles I expect to show you conclusively that the impelling motive that induced President Harding to call the present conference in Washington to consider limitation of armaments was financial. The pressing need of considering a proposal for a reduction or limitation by agreement of war expenditure was not made entirely on the ground of morality or righteousness, but as a plan for cutting down the operating expenses of the government.

If the United States government were an individual we would say that it was broke, for its expenses exceed its income.

Your interest is simply this: that whatever decision is made you will have to pay the bill. If today we didn't have these army and navy expenses you would have to pay in taxes less than \$1,000,000,000 a year instead of \$5,000,000,000. That means we would have about \$4,000,000,000 more a year to spend on our private needs and pleasures. I frankly confess that I would enjoy having four-fifths of my taxes knocked off. Wouldn't you?

Secretary Weeks of the War department gave public warning a little while ago that the government would require of us about \$17,000,000 in the next thirty months to meet current expenses and other obligations. Persons who have given close study to that possibility say that the need will be nearer \$20,000,000, than \$17,000,000. The great bulk of that is for past and prospective war expenditures.

For this, you and congress and the Executive departments at Washington are responsible. You more than anybody else, for it is your money that is being spent and you can stop it. In its simplest terms the procedure is this: You earn the money, congress takes it away from you in the form of taxes, and then congress and the Executive departments spend it.

A great part of it is wasted. This is established, conceded, confessed, and acknowledged by congress, which authorizes the expenditures, and by the executive officers of the government, who do the actual spending. It is your money that you have earned in your business, on your farm, or by the labor of your hands, that is being expended and wasted at Washington.

Every cent that is extravagantly or needlessly expended by the government you could have in your pocket to meet the increased cost of food, lodging and clothing, doctors' bills and amusements, or to put away and save against a rainy day. If you only demanded determinedly and unitedly that governmental extravagance should cease.

I can tell you some of the conditions of governmental spending and how your money is chucked about, and I can tell you how you can stop it. The power is yours, and until you exercise it waste and extravagance will not stop.

Man Must Have Mustache.

To be without a mustache is a disgrace in many parts of North, or High, Albania. The Albanian mother tells her child stories in which, unlike our stage melodrama, it always is the hairless man who figures as the villain.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Five Minute Chats on Our Presidents

By JAMES MORGAN

(Copyright, 1920, by James Morgan.)

THE GREAT IMPEACHMENT

1867—March 2, congress passed the reconstruction act over President Johnson's veto.

Also the tenure of office act.

1868—Feb. 22, the House impeached Johnson. March 5 to May 26, the impeachment trial before the senate, and Johnson acquitted.

1869—March 4, Johnson retired from the presidency.

1872—Defeated for congressional re-election.

1875—March 12, senator from Tennessee, July 31, died in Carter county, Tenn., aged sixty-six.

ANDREW JOHNSON'S presidency began with a great tragedy and came near ending in another. With a two-thirds majority in congress, his opponents overrode his vetoes, seized control of reconstruction, stripped the president of authority to dismiss a postmaster or to get rid of an enemy even in his own cabinet, and bound him hand and foot.

Although the president faithfully executed the reconstruction laws that had been passed over his vetoes, he asserted the right, which never before had been denied a president, to choose his own cabinet advisers. When he tried to dismiss Secretary Stanton, Stanton turned the war department into a fort, and for weeks held it, night and day, sleeping and eating at his post.

Emotion having supplanted reason, the house hastened to declare that "in the name of the house of representatives and of the people of the United States we do impeach Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors." Although there were twelve counts in the remarkable indictment, no crimes



Mrs. Eliza McArdle Johnson.

were specified and the misdemeanors that were alleged, consisted almost wholly of the president's attempts to remove Stanton without the consent of the senate.

This most important trial in American history began on March 5, 1868, with the senate chamber crowded and Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme court in the chair.

There was a general expectation that the senate would convict, no matter how flimsy the case, and crowds of eager partisans flocked to Washington to enjoy the spectacle of a White House eviction—to see "Andy walk the plank." Senator Ben Wade of Ohio was confident to the last that he would be called on, as president of the senate, to take Johnson's place. His inaugural is said to have been written and his cabinet selected, with General Butler of Massachusetts for secretary of state.

As the roll of the senate was called, amid a hushed suspense, the Republican senators all voted for conviction, until the chief justice asked, "Mr. Senator Fessenden, how say you? Is the respondent, Andrew Johnson, president of the United States, guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor as charged in this article?"

"Not guilty," answered the distinguished senator from Maine, who had been in Lincoln's cabinet. The party alignment was broken and it was again broken in another moment by Senator Grimes of Iowa, who had been stricken with paralysis under the strain of the trial, but who managed to struggle to his feet when his name was called. Trumbull of Illinois, an old friend of Lincoln, was another man of ability and distinction among the seven Republican senators who broke away and joined the Democrats. Yet there were thirty-five votes for conviction against only nineteen for acquittal, just one less than the two-thirds necessary to convict.

By a single vote the unique independence of the American presidency, which makes it the most eminent and powerful political office in the world, was saved. Had congress triumphed, the first long step would have been taken toward congressional government on the pattern of the parliamentary governments of Europe.

IMPROVED UNIFORM INTERNATIONAL

Sunday School Lesson

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR JANUARY 8

ELIJAH THE TISHBITE.

LESSON TEXT—1 Kings 17:1-24.

GOLDEN TEXT—But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.—Matt. 6:33.

REFERENCE MATERIAL—Ex. 16: 1 Kings 18:20-38; Matt. 6:19-34.

PRIMARY TOPIC—God Cares for Elijah.

JUNIOR TOPIC—Elijah, the Brave Prophet.

INTERMEDIATE AND SENIOR TOPIC—Jehovah's Champion Preserved.

YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULT TOPIC—Obeying the Word of Jehovah.

1. Elijah's Message to Ahab (v. 1). This was a startling message, for Ahab had not only led Israel into idolatry, but into a repudiation of the living God.

1. "As the Lord God of Israel liveth." Elijah knew the source of his message. He knew that he represented the living God, therefore had no fear to come into the presence of the king in His name.

2. "Before whom I stand." Because Elijah stood before God, he could stand before Ahab. His "standing" before God indicates his constant readiness to go on His errands.

3. "There shall not be dew nor rain these years but according to my word." This suspension of moisture continued for three and a half years (Jas. 5:17), and was given in answer to Elijah's prayer (Jas. 5:17). Drought was predicted as the punishment for idolatry (Deut. 11:16, 17), and the prophet was now applying the divine judgment.

II. Elijah's Retirement (vv. 2-16).

As soon as he had delivered his message he retired from the king's sight, while the penalty of the king's sin should be visited upon the land. When the famine was sore in the land, the king sought east and west, north and south for Elijah, but God had concealed him. Those who speak God's message frequently seek solitude when the message is delivered.

1. By the brook Cherith (vv. 2-7).

(1) Drinking of the brook (vv. 4-6). While drinking of the literal waters of the brook, he was being nourished by the Living Waters from the throne of God. From day to day Elijah's faith was tested as he saw the stream run lower and lower as the drought continued.

(2) Fed by the ravens (vv. 4-6). The ravens brought him bread and flesh in the morning and bread and flesh in the evening. Elijah thus enjoyed two meals each day, with water to drink. The same God who sustained Elijah, still lives, and we should trust Him for our daily bread. At last the brook dried up because there was no rain in the land. The Lord then instructed him to move.

2. At Zarephath (vv. 8-16). (1) The place (v. 9). Zarephath was at the west side of Palestine, near the Mediterranean sea, in Gentile territory. In order to reach this place Elijah had to cross the country from the Jordan to the sea. Zarephath was only a few miles from the home of Jezebel's father. This, no doubt, was a trial to Elijah.

(2) Sustained by a widow (vv. 10-12). "Bring a little water and a morsel of bread," was the request which he made of the widow. This, no doubt, was a great trial to her, but God had touched her heart and stirred up faith in her. Her reply reveals her deep distress. (3) Elijah's reply (v. 13). This made plain to her that it was a case of mutual interest to do as the Prophet said. "The barrel of meal shall not waste; neither shall the cruse of oil fail." (4) The widow's obedience (v. 15). "She did according to the sayings of Elijah, and she and her house did eat many days." (5) God keeps His word (v. 16). May we learn from this lesson:

1. The particularity of God's providence. Truly a sparrow shall not fall to the ground without our Father. By the prearrangements of God all our needs are daily met. There is no happen so in God's providence. The woman of Zarephath, going out to gather sticks to prepare the last meal, met Elijah, and is helped for two years.

2. No matter how small our resources, we can do something for God if we will. The lad with the five barley loaves and the two small fishes, with the blessing of the Lord, did a great work.

3. Our concern should be to work for others and for God before ourselves. We should give our all to God and trust Him for further supply.

4. God often allows us to get down to our very last in order to teach us that all is from Him.

5. God's dealing with this Gentile woman is a foretelling of His dealing with the Gentile nations.

The Cheerful Worker.

Do all things without murmurings and disputings; that ye may be blameless and harmless, the sons of God, without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom ye shall shine as lights in the world.—Philippians 2:14 to 16.

A Great Reward.

I have fought a good fight; I have finished my course; I have kept the faith. Henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness.—II Timothy 4:7 and 8.

Marfa's Wedding Gown

By MARTHA MACWILLIAMS.

(Copyright, 1921, by McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Marfa held to a religion of hate against housework. A vain piece she, proud of her soft hands with taper fingers and dainty shaped nails. Her dream was to sit in airy fairy garments in softly lighted spaces evolving beauty from gay-colored wools and rich silks or turning lace and linen into garments fine enough for a princess. She loved rich and fine textures and had an artist's sensibility to color. Silk especially fascinated her; she gloated over her scant store of it with an approach to miser joy. In a way that was lucky all around.

Her parents were just people of the old fashion, and somewhat narrow. When she was done with school and restless in too abundant leisure, they had settled her problem by offering her wages to stay and help her mother, who was in vigorous middle age.

Neighbors had laughed at first—Marfa had a soft snap, Mrs. Lane would do all the hard things and her daughter get a tidy sum for standing by. There they reckoned without either mother or daughter. Shirk-ing was impossible to them—Marfa did her full share. But not for love of those needing it; instead, for love of silk.

She put by her money to buy her fill of it, permitting her parents to clothe her in things fit for a working girl. So the savings mounted steadily, albeit now and then Marfa was tempted by a scarf, a length of a rare weave fascinating in color and texture, a bit of satin or brocade truly royal. Nobody sought to hinder such spendings; an only daughter, even if rebellious against environment, is too precious to be crossed needlessly. Besides the elders were sympathetic toward Marfa's longings. She came by them honestly. They themselves were plain folk, but Grandma Marklen had been just the same. She had craved, saved and hoarded and at last died of shock and grief when her trunkful of finery were burned unaltered. Cynthia, eldest daughter, sole inheritor in her generation of grandma's passion, was thought by the two younger girls to have borrowed several especially gorgeous things just before the fire.

But she denied having them—so there the matter rested. The denying had made coolness between the sisters, but Cynthia, in her city home, cared little for that.

She had married well; a widower twice her age, with an overgrown son, and a bad case of grouch. Dying a few years after, he had left her a life estate that assured her a handsome income, but nothing in fee—everything reverted to the son, who had grown out of his bulkiness but kept his resentment to Cynthia. So when Joe Lane went to work in the city, Cynthia, otherwise Mrs. Jabez Clifford, had sought him out, made him free of her home, a handsome apartment—and introduced him to her friends.

He had done her much credit among them, being clean-minded, straight, tall and supple, fresh-colored and easy in manner with the ease that comes from a very kind heart. Yet she did not encourage him to speak of home nor home affairs. "I want you all mine, while you are with me," she had said in the beginning. Hence his letters had not dwelt upon her kindness.

He was glad they had not when the trouble came—the home people might feel that he could appeal to her for help. That was, on the face of things, impossible; yet when she somehow sensed his deep disgust, and cross-examined him cleverly, he ended by showing her his father's letter. "Son, don't jeopard your own future," it ran, "but if you can, lend me a thousand dollars or so. What I let you have when you left us was a gift outright; am not asking a penny of it back. You know why, I think, so the land might go free and clear to your sister. She may love it not better than you do, but it can't die nor run away, and can be so left to her as to make it certain she has comfort. And it insures us old folk a good living as long as we have no debts to pay."

"Now there isn't the scratch of a pen against me, but with the fruit all killed, the garden-truck more than half ruined and wheat so hurt by last week's frost, the income in sight will barely pay taxes, and insurance and no matter how you save, saving isn't possible when you haven't any money."

"A thousand will tide us over beautifully—could get it on mortgage easy, but I want to die as I've lived, mortgage free. You will, I know, be glad to help me if you can with justice to yourself. That you must decide—if you are likely to hurt yourself in pocket or standing with your partners, say so like the man I hope we've made you. I know you won't think I ought to use Marfa's money, she has saved a little more than the thousand in her three years' work for us. But we know, mother and I, her heart is set on spending it for silk, and she shall have the fun of doing it no matter what happens."

Aunt Cynthia read the letter through, pursed her lips, winked hard, then said abruptly: "Joe; will you take me down there for the week-end Saturday?"

"Yes, if you care to go," Joe said restrainedly. He had hoped she might

be touched; instead she seemed to think only of herself. Later by shrewd questions she learned that he could not send the money with the business situation so ticklish, his own business could spare nothing not imperatively needed, and outside borrowing would queer, not only himself but his firm. To that she nodded affirmatively but said only: "We'll go, but don't you dare give them warning. I want to see all things for myself."

All the long sunny afternoon the runabout took them through a frost-scathed world. The sunny days had brought out fully the havoc wrought—even forest trees were nipped, orchards showed as disconsolate blots on the landscape—wheat that had been like green velvet was a tangle of twisted darkness with a faint yellow showing through. Even the lines of young corn wore yellow tips. Joe was no land-lover, yet he groaned in spirit over the ruin.

"Farmers are the really reckless dealers in futures," he said bitterly. "They stake everything—against wind and weather, things nobody can control."

Aunt Cynthia nodded. "I'm glad you have quit the game," she said.

Marfa ran out to welcome them, bare-armed, trim and rosy, with wispy curls peeping out from her white cap and a fetching dimple at play in her left cheek. Behind came her elders, with smiles and open arms. They were madly cheerful for folk on the edge of ruin. Joe had written instantly, confessing himself unable to help—but here were all hands lively as crickets, with no cloud anywhere in sight.

Supper was a poem made manifest in country plenty and superlative cooking. Aunt Cynthia exclaimed over it to such an extent her sister was moved to say, pretending to sigh: "Yes—we've a fine cook—but, my, she's a pirate in petticoats! Has gone up on us a dollar a week—with wages tumbling all 'round us."

"And the worst is—we can't discharge her—you see she owns us—and the place." Mr. Lane said with a twinkle. Marfa frowned at him, but he went on: "Fact—holds a mortgage on everything—for the rest of our lives—so we can look the sheriff in the eye and make faces, at the tax gatherer. Still—I'm a little afraid she'll prove rather a tyrant."

"Marfa? You never?" Joe cried, a choke in his throat. "How could you—when—when?" There he had to stop. "When you love silk so well," Aunt Cynthia finished for him. Marfa had stood up, her eyes downcast—now she ran behind her father, put her arms around his neck and said clearly: "Can't I love them better?"

After that the visit was a joyous riot. Marfa, the informing spirit of it, petted everybody. Even Aunt Cynthia—who ended by staying a fortnight. Two days before she left came a wonder-trunk for Marfa—one which disgorged rainbow miracles of silk and satin, lace and linen cambric. Underneath there were some heavy brocades, stiff and gorgeous enough for coronation robes. Mrs. Lane gasped at sight of them, but her sister said proudly, holding a creamy gold-shot fabric next to Marfa's glowing face: "Here's the wedding gown, child—and don't you wait too long to wear it."

"Thanky, madam—I won't," Marfa said, blushing rosy-red.

KEEPS SAND FROM SHIFTING

Common Sea-Rush Employed With Good Effect on the Shore of Cornwall, England.

James White of Ontario, who lately asked a London newspaper if anyone could suggest a remedy for shifting sand—how, in fact, to anchor it—has had many replies. The trouble of drifting sand is far more common than one would suppose, and the only remedy suggested is to plant some kind of tree or root that will take firm hold and prevent the drifting. On the banks of the Suez canal it was found that planting various kinds of tamarisks, mingled with the herbaceous plants such as the orchard or alfalfa, was successful. In Denmark the common bramble has been used. Bengal fir trees and other trees have prevented the encroachments of the desert sands driven by the wind. Those who have seen the effect in Cornwall of the tiny, delicate particles of sand after even one night of wind, changing the whole aspect of the foreshore, may be thankful that at the end of the Eighteenth century a remedy was found, the common sea-rush called by Mr. Hudson "Psamma arenaria," which on the townships, or hillocks, formed by the sand, grows and spreads and clothes the yellow hollows and wave-like hills to their summits with its pale, sere-looking, gray-green tussocks. Other naturalists have spoken of it. Ray among the number, and Halliwell calls it "the Arundo arenaria of Linnaeus," or, as some have it, "Calamagrostis arenaria," which now grows over the buried village and ancient church of Lelant and the traditional castle of Theodorice, king of Cornwall, who flourished in the Fifth century. Norden, the historian, says Lelant was "sometime a haven town, but now of late decayed by reason of the sands which has choked the harbour and buried much of the lands and houses, many devices they use to prevent the absorption of the church."—Christian Science Monitor.

Amusement for the Future.

Jud Tunkins says he's saving up the fashion magazines so as to give his grandchildren a laugh at the expense of the present generation.—Washington Star.

FARM POULTRY

CHRISTMAS BEST FOR GEES

These Fowls Require Little Care and Attention Compared With Returns They Bring.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Roast goose and apple sauce! Christmas in many homes is incomplete without them, and for that reason the best season in which to market the goose is the latter part of December, although there is a limited demand all the year.

Goose raising is not so extensively engaged in as duck raising, the conditions under which they can be successfully raised being almost entirely different from those necessary for successful duck raising. The duck, being smaller, can be raised in a more limited space than can the goose, the latter needing free range and water, while the former has been proved to do well without water.

While the goose cannot profitably be raised in as large numbers as the duck, still it cannot justly be termed unprofitable. There are many places on a farm that are worthless for cultivation that could be utilized with excellent results for goose raising. Fields that have streams, branches, or unused springs on them could be turned to good advantage by making them into goose pastures. A goose on range will gather the largest portion of its food, consisting of grasses, insects, and other animal and vegetable matter to be found in the fields and brooks.

Young geese are fattened by placing them in a pen, not too large, so that they will not exercise too much, and by feeding them once a day all they will eat up clean of a moist mash made of one-half shorts and two-thirds cornmeal, and two feeds daily of corn with some oats or barley. While fattening young geese they should be kept as quiet as possible; no excitement whatever should disturb them, poultry specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture say. When feeding, approach them quietly, and do not frighten them. At ten weeks of age, or when the tips of the



Many Farmers' Wives Prefer to Dress Geese Before Marketing Them to Obtain the Feathers.

wings reach the tail, they are ready for market, if they have been heavily fed, and should weigh between eight and ten pounds. Most young geese from general farms are sold when they are from five to eight months old.

When young goslings are to be dressed for market, they are first stuck in the roof of the mouth with a long-bladed knife and then stunned by hitting them a sharp, quick blow on the head. For dry picking the picker uses a box in front of him about the height of the knees, holding the bird with the left hand and clapping the feet and wings together; he places the head of the bird against the box and holds it in place with the knee. Pick the feathers from the body, of the bird, then dampen the right hand and brush the body to remove the down. Leave about two inches of feathers on the neck, and also leave feathers on the wings at the first joint. Lay the wings against the body of the birds and tie a string around to hold in position. Place the birds, when picked, in cold water for an hour or so to plump them; if they are in the water too long they are liable to bleach and become water-soaked. They are then iced up in barrels ready to ship to market.



Any margin over market prices received for breeding stock is pure profit, and the demand, especially for hatching eggs, comes at a time when the egg baskets are easily filled.

Be on the lookout for dampness in the poultry houses. Where freezing is common, close-built houses are very apt to show condensation of moisture on ceiling and walls. Too large a number of birds in a house will also cause this.

In either hen-hatched or incubator-hatched flocks, there are likely to be some backward, slow-growing, slow-feathering chicks. If the hatch is in the brooder, separate these backward chicks, and give them to a hen, or put them with a younger hatch. A turkey hen that has no family is an ideal mother for them.



